

The Underhill Burying Ground

THE UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND

An account of a *Parcel of Land* situate at LOCUST VALLEY,
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, deeded by the MATINECOCK
INDIANS, *February twentieth, sixteen hundred and sixty-*
seven, to CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL for Meritorious
Service and known as the UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND

Compiled by

DAVID HARRIS UNDERHILL
AND
FRANCIS JAY UNDERHILL

Illustrated with Halftones and Woodcut



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Gift '35

DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
MARY MORGAN UNDERHILL TAYLOR

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Illustrations

Map of the Underhill Burying Ground. Frontispiece.

From a sketch by Stephen B. Jacobs drawn September 17th, 1892.

Photograph Copy of a Pencil Sketch.

Showing location of the Graves of Captain John Underhill and his Family.

Photograph Copy of the Original Deed from the Matinecock Indians, February 20th, 1667.

David Harris Underhill Planting a Tree on the Grave of Captain John Underhill, May 30th, 1894.

David Harris Underhill Breaking Ground for the Foundation of the Monument to Captain John Underhill, October 7th, 1897.

Unveiling the Monument to Captain John Underhill, July 11th, 1908.

President Theodore Roosevelt Delivering the Address, July 11th, 1908.

Monument to the Memory of Captain John Underhill, Locust Valley (Matinecock), Long Island, N. Y.

Original Stones Marking the Grave of Captain John Underhill.

From a pencil sketch by Thomas Stewardson, Jr., in 1863.

Bronze Tablets at the Base of the Monument.

Executed by Mrs. F. M. L. Tonetti.

A Family Reunion in the Underhill Burying Ground, October 7th, 1899.

To commemorate the birthday of Captain John Underhill.

The Underhill Burying Ground

The Underhill Burying Ground

FOREWORD

THE parcel of land known as the Underhill Burying Ground, located at Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y., is a part of 150 acres deeded by the Matinecock Indians to Capt. John Underhill, in February, 1667.

The original deed is in the possession of the family of the late George A. Underhill, whose grandfather owned the homestead, formerly the home of Capt. John Underhill.

It is not known if this location was used as a burial plot before Captain John's death in 1672.

In the year 1863, a gravestone was found by Thomas Stewardson, Jr., who made a sketch (see opposite page 50) of the stone and its surroundings, all being located near a cedar tree, where the monument now stands.

I first visited this burying ground on May 30, 1881 in company with George R. Underhill, Esq., the owner of the Capt. John Underhill homestead, later purchased by Myron C. Taylor, Esq., a direct descendant of Captain John through his son John, on his mother's side. This son lived in the house now owned by Mr. F. W. M. Cutcheon situate not far from the Burying Ground.

I copied some inscriptions from the gravestones at this time, but found it difficult as the ground was overgrown with weeds and underbrush.

It was decided that there should be a record kept of the burials past and present; and in 1893 and again in 1897, with the aid of George W. Cocks and Arthur Wilbur, a map was drawn locating each grave. These are numbered to correspond

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with a record of the burials, including the complete inscription on each stone. This map, which shows burials up to the year 1910, is enclosed in a pocket at the back of this volume.

This book was suggested by Myron C. Taylor, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Underhill Burying Ground, Inc., who has taken deep interest in the plot and in the Capt. John Underhill farm and homestead, as well as the Underhill Society of America, of which he is a respected and valued Vice President.

DAVID HARRIS UNDERHILL.

John Underhill

JOHN UNDERHILL

THE FIRST PURITAN CAPTAIN ON AMERICAN SOIL

At Matinecock, near Locust Valley, Long Island, on a hilltop overlooking spreading fields and a land-locked harbor, is an unmarked grave. It is the grave of a dramatic figure emerging from the sombreness of the early Puritan colonial era. There rests the Puritan captain in America, whose valor not only rescued New England from savage warfare but crushed a great Indian confederacy for the annihilation of New Netherland and the villages on Long Island. But for him, civilization between the Hudson and Narragansett Bay would have been destroyed. The terror of his name was felt in every Indian village between the Kennebec and the Great Lakes and the flying Pequots carried it as far as Virginia.

Disliked and feared by the magistrates and ecclesiastics of Massachusetts because of his democratic instincts, his belief in parliamentary government and unbending opposition to the prevalent policy of whipping, cropping, imprisoning, banishing and hanging good men and women for conscience' sake, John Underhill was favored by the people of New England and Long Island. Ecclesiastics and magistrates might decry him, but the people gave him their confidence and welcomed him wherever he came. He was their representative man. For democracy, for constitutional government, for religious toleration he time and again risked his all—even life. In his last years he flung bold defiance at the royal authority. Historians have not done the soldier justice, but have repeated against him calumnies which on their very face are self-contradictory and inaccurate.

John Underhill came from a notable family. His ancestry had long been influential among the gentry of Warwickshire, where

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where they were living as early as 1489, near Stratford on Avon. From this family came William Underhill, who sold New Place to Shakespeare; Edward Underhill, the "Hot Gospeler," at the christening of whose child the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey was god-mother, with Suffolk and Pembroke as "gossips". Captain John Underhill's father, Sir John Edward Underhill, was the son of Edward Underhill, a brother of that John Underhill who was born in 1503 and died in 1592, Bishop of Oxford. Sir John Edward was a soldier, the comrade of Leicester and Sussex, whom he followed into the bloody breach of Cadiz, and also served under Prince Frederick of Orange, in Holland.

"Bred a soldier from his youth up," according to his old comrade in arms, Lyon Gardiner, Underhill saw active service in Holland with Frederick, the tolerant son of William the Silent. Chosen to train the militia of New England, he came to America with Winthrop in the summer of 1630. Until 1638 he drilled the troops, organized them into regiments and superintended the fortifying of Boston so as to enable Massachusetts to defy the Crown and furnish a sure refuge to the Puritans, who were being hastened out of the land of the King. During the interval he was also a Selectman in Boston, Deputy to the General Court, Captain for the County and Adjutant and Inspector-General. Nothing of import occurred in Massachusetts without the concurrence of Underhill. In 1634 the Puritans in England wanted him back, but he remained in Boston.

In 1637 the powerful Pequot nation dominating the New England tribes declared war. At once Underhill was despatched to the mouth of the Connecticut, the water highway to the Indian country. Being there joined by troops from Hartford, he and Capt. John Mason, without waiting the reinforcements on their way from Boston, marched against the Pequots with seventy-seven English and fifty Mohicans. The Pequot fort on a hill at Mystic was surprised and stormed in the early dawn of May 16th, and some seven hundred warriors perished. The nation disappeared in a night, and New England was freed from Indian warfare for thirty-eight years.*

Returning to Boston after an absence of several months

* See Note No. 1, page 73.

Underhill found the colony in an uproar. A movement had been started for more liberal government and religious freedom. Theocracy, for such was the government of Massachusetts, proceeded to banish the leaders of the new party and disfranchised others. Underhill indignantly protested. Commanded to retract he refused, was cashiered, disarmed, disfranchised and finally banished.

Removing to New Hampshire he was made Governor. Fearing he would organize a force, march upon Massachusetts and call the people to revolt, the rulers of Boston pursued him with relentless determination. Massachusetts was powerful, New Hampshire weak. The horror of fratricidal warfare kept Underhill back; the fear of revolt and possible interposition of the King brought the "Bay people" to terms. A compromise was effected whereby New Hampshire united with Massachusetts retaining, however, her democratic institutions and guaranteed against religious persecutions. Underhill had won and was joyously welcomed back by the people of Massachusetts, but not by the theocrats whom he had humbled. John Wilson and John Cotton who had excommunicated him gave him the right hand of fellowship in the church, and the General Court with Governor Winthrop present placed on record their "Christian love" for him.

But Underhill's career was not finished. There was desperate work awaiting him. The fate of New Netherland, Connecticut and Long Island was soon to tremble in the balance. The people of Stamford, a frontier town, petitioned him to come and defend them from the Indians. Rejecting the better offers of the Dutch he cast in his lot with Stamford. When he departed May 18, 1642, the people of Boston bestowed on him testimonials of deep affection and high esteem: they presented him with a complete outfit and provided a special ship for his transportation. The government at New Haven warmly welcomed him, made him deputy in the General Court and magistrate at Stamford where he was also chosen commander.

Kieft, the Dutch Director-General, had aroused several tribes on Long Island and all the savages in New York and New Jersey were

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were on the warpath against New Netherland. Even in New Amsterdam the inhabitants were barely secure behind their fortifications. All the outlying settlements were scenes of ruthless massacre and conflagration. In the vicinity of Bedford, Westchester County, a powerful body of savages had gathered and constructed "castles". They hung on the border of Connecticut like a cloud surcharged with destruction and ready to burst.

Underhill having exhausted his own means to equip and fortify the little hamlet of Stamford with some sixty families applied to the Dutch and New Haven for assistance. The former offered to furnish soldiers if New Haven would, and place the united troops under his command. New Haven declined. Already the border was aflame and the smoke of burning homesteads of the English darkened the sky, but they were of the heretic English and New Haven was orthodox. Underhill acted with his characteristic decision. Heretic or orthodox, the murdered English were his countrymen. He entered the Dutch service with the rank of Sergeant Major-General. The Dutch chose him to be one of the "eight men" to conduct the war, and a councilor, a position second only to that of Director-General.

His influence was felt at once. Under their own commanders the Dutch had failed in three expeditions against the Westchester Indians. Underhill restored strict discipline and to them he added fifty English. Embarking in the late fall of 1644, he sailed up the Sound to Manhasset Bay where he landed. The move was skillful. It cut the Long Island tribes off from those on the mainland and also from retreat to the east. If they retreated it would have to be toward the Dutch towns in their rear, the present Kings County. But there was no retreat, only swift destruction. It was the work of one night.. A quick march and then he struck right and left at the Indians about Hempstead and those at Mespath. These attacks were simultaneous. Each was a surprise and before daybreak all was over; scarcely a warrior escaped; they awakened but to die.*

Thence he sailed to Stamford in a blinding snowstorm which covered the ground with nearly three feet of snow, but the indomitable commander would not be stayed. Placing himself at

* See Note No. 2, page 76.

the head of his column of one hundred and thirty-six Dutch and English, advancing through drifting snow, wading streams both wide and deep, he marched all day and about midnight approached the Indian fort. Crawling up an icy ridge he surveyed the situation as revealed by the bright moonlight. In front was a brook with steep banks commanded by a low timbered hill beyond which was a plain. On the further side of the plain backed against a precipitous hill could be seen an Indian village defended by a palisade. The warriors were wide awake, dancing around their fires and chanting their war songs, the last they were to sing.

In two divisions Underhill advanced: One marched from the southeast, the other making a circuit from the northeast so as to intercept all retreat and coop up the redmen in the village. But the savages were alert and met him at the brook as his wet, tired and half frozen soldiers clambered up the bank. From behind the trees on the hillside they poured a fire and charged down to fling the soldiers into the brook. But soon the tactics of Underhill forced them out, for the second column crossing and nearing the conflict opened a cross fire into the backs of the savages who sullenly retreated over the plains, driven toward the doomed village by a converging fire. Once there behind palisades and with no hope of escape up the steep hillside in their rear the redmen were exterminated, their huts were fired. It was a roaring furnace within; certain death without. With the morning the snow was red with blood and black from burned wigwams and palisades. Nearly one thousand braves perished that night; the confederacy was destroyed; Connecticut and New Netherland saved. Again New England rang with the name of the "Captain for the Country" and again terror carried it to the Great Lakes. Soon sachems came to Stamford imploring him to intercede in their behalf with the Dutch for peace. In April, 1644, on Bowling Green he signed the treaty. The war was ended about New Amsterdam, though it sputtered along the Dutch settlements on the upper Hudson. In 1637 he had saved Massachusetts from the Pequots and in 1644 he preserved Connecticut,
New

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New Netherland and Long Island from an Indian Confederation of eleven tribes.*

From war he returned to peace. Under his lead the English flocking from the New Haven colony, which had done so little to protect her towns, settled at Flushing, Newtown and Hempstead, Long Island. Taking up his residence at the former village he was made magistrate and High Sheriff. These towns were mainly settled by Quakers and though not himself a Quaker he commanded their confidence. Through nine years he dwelt in peace with all mankind, filling the office of High Sheriff, being appointed in 1648, trusted alike by Dutch and English, by Lutheran, Calvinist, Baptist and Quaker. Considering the religious animosities of the time this affords a remarkable spectacle. It evidences that Underhill was no ordinary man. He had resided too long in Holland to be intolerant in matters of religion.

Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland, would not govern the English according to their ideas, which included town government of the town folk and an elective legislature to lay taxes, enact laws and prevent abuses. One cannot but admire the stout-hearted, wrong-headed dictator who ought to have lived several centuries earlier as a warden of the marches. Underhill, alarmed at an Indian plot which he discovered to be an instigation of the Dutch Fiscal Van Tienhoven, to massacre all the Long Island English, exasperated by Stuyvesant's tyranny and encouraged by promises of assistance from the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England made him because England and Holland were at war, summoned the English to revolt. Stuyvesant promptly arrested and banished him besides confiscating his estates. The English hung fire because of the perfidious conduct of Massachusetts. Jealous of Connecticut lest that democratic, tolerant and ambitious colony might clutch Long Island and New Amsterdam and so become the greater of the two, Massachusetts flatly refused to obey the constitutional call of the Federal Commissioners. Thereby Massachusetts introduced nullification into America; she virtually disrupted the New England Union.

Underhill went to Rhode Island where he was made com-

* See Note No. 3, page 76.

manding chief. Learning of a hostile gathering of Indian tribes at Fort Neck he landed at Oyster Bay, rallied the English, made a quick dash straight across the island and in the grey of the morning stormed the fort with its ditch and ramparts. It was surprise and destruction. The redmen were dead before they knew the foe was on them. This must have happened in the early winter of 1650, for the English suffered from the cold.*

If it be urged against Underhill that he showed no compassion in war it must be remembered savage warfare, unlike civilized and Christian war has but one rule—kill or be killed. The Quakers first revived the discarded authority of the New Testament and also taught that God was the Father and the future life the heritage of all, not a self-elected few. Naturally theocracy held them to be dangerous heretics deserving the stake and halter, for they were making God lovable and mankind a brotherhood. Toward the end of his life Underhill became a Quaker.

Peace being speedily restored between England and Holland, Stuyvesant enjoyed ten years more of autocratic rule. During these years Underhill lived at Southold, then Setauket, now Oyster Bay. The latter was close to the Dutch-English border. Here he came probably in 1663. He had now married Elizabeth Feke, the grand-daughter of John Winthrop's sister Anne who married Thomas Fowes of London. Elizabeth Feke was a Quakeress like her sister Hannah who married the eminent Quaker John Bowne of Flushing. Her brother John also was a Quaker as was Underhill's son John by his first wife, Helena Krueger, who died at Southold in 1658. To Oyster Bay came the Townsends, Priors, Frosts, Cocks, all Quakers.

In 1664 the English towns under Dutch rule revolted and formed a union. At Hempstead in February of that year Underhill and two colleagues, Denton and Mott, met Stuyvesant and consummated a treaty assenting to the separation. The seceding towns comprised what are now Queens County and Gravesend of Kings. Then these towns together with the others at the last united with Connecticut, with which colony Underhill's "real hartt" had always been.

Charles

* See Note No. 4, page 76.

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Charles II astonished the world by handing New Netherland and Long Island, which did not belong to him, over to his brother James, Duke of York, notwithstanding he had shortly before bestowed the island and New Haven upon Connecticut. A squadron and troops arrived to attack New Amsterdam. The commander, Colonel Nicoll, summoned the Island militia to meet him at Gravesend Bay. Thither at the head of the militia of his vicinage went Underhill. He joined the regulars at Flatlands and marched to Brooklyn Heights. There was no conflict; deserted by all Stuyvesant capitulated. This was Underhill's last campaign.

Shortly afterward, in pursuance of a promise made Underhill and others, Nicoll called a convention to meet at Hempstead. Underhill was a deputy from Oyster Bay; in 1665 Nicoll appointed him High Constable of the North Riding of Yorkshire, L. I., and Collector of Customs of Long Island and he was appointed on the committee to adjust the differences of the towns as to their boundaries. Nicoll also commissioned him to protect the Indian titles against the encroachments of the whites. This delicate office he performed so successfully as to call forth the warm thanks of Nicoll and earn the gratitude of the Indians, who bestowed upon him a tract of land at Matinecock which has ever since remained in the family.

The Duke's government was personal though not so harsh as that of Stuyvesant. Still, though it guaranteed religious freedom, it was distasteful to the English who could not rid themselves of prejudice in favor of free popular government. Notwithstanding his seventy years, Underhill vigorously protested and denounced Nicoll for usurping powers greater than the King and boldly asserted that he and others were willing to risk estates and life for liberty; he also resigned his offices; but the end was at hand. On September 21, 1672, John Underhill died in Kenilworth, for so he had named his homestead at Matinecock. His last few years were spent in the midst of Quaker neighbors.

Under the shade of an aged cedar stands a rude unlettered stone. Beneath lies all that was mortal of John Underhill. His

descendants are organizing to erect a stately monument to the memory of the man who did so much for New England and New York and to restore him to his proper place in American history.

In his day six colonies honored him notwithstanding the malevolence of a theocracy that hanged men and women on Boston Common for conscience' sake, until sickened and horrified the people of Massachusetts rose in righteous wrath and overthrew the tyrannical system.

In his last years John Underhill's voice reached them in eloquent protest and their hearts reawakened to their one-time "Captain for the Country."

STEPHEN BURR JACOBS.



Photograph copy of original Deed of 150 acres from the Matinecock Indians to Capt. John Underhill, February 20, 1667.

Indian Deed of 1667

INDIAN DEED OF FEBRUARY 20TH, 1667.

Killenworth this 20th (of) febrewary 1667 wee the Injon proprietors of matenecok whose names are hereunto (su)bscribed do by these presants Acknowledg to have giv(e)n and frely granted and made over unto John (u)ndrell senior of the plase Aforesaid in ye county (o)f new yorkshare and under ye Rioll patronage and protecktion of his hines Jeames duke of york: a sarten trackt of land Containing A hundred and fifty acors more or les ly(ing be)twene Corne (Cri)k and ye mark tre bounded by us suthard(ly thence r)anging with ye lot of nathan burchall as lai(d o)ut by hemsted men with a small nouke of medoe lying betwene oke nek medowes and racoune s(wom)p bounded wesward with three Rocks lying in y(e sai)d medow with all preveliges of Commoneg for (tim)ber and grasesing fishing fouling hunting with all benefits of mineralls Acording to law for him ye said John his ayers suk-sesors or Asinges pesably to poses or inioye for ever fre from all molestaton from us our ayres sucksesors ad-minestrators and Asines and do by these presants Ingage to make good ye promeses to him ye said John his (ayres & A)sines Aforesaid Ag(ainst) all pleyes or pretens(es) whatsumever we haveing Reseved full satesfackt(io)n from him ye said John for all ye priveleges and benifits as before menshoned as wittnes our

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hands day and date Above written and in ye nintenth yeare of ye
Kings Raine sined seled and delivered in ye presans of us

ROBERT WILLIAMS	The mark of	ASETON
MATTHEW PRIAR	The mark of	ARUMPAS
HENRY REDDOCKE	The mark of ()	(SE)HAR
	(The) mark of ()	NOTHE)
	The mark of ()	PAMET(AMOC)K
	The mark of ()	SHASKENE
	The mark of ()	MAT)ARES

Recorded in ye Office at New
Yorke the 13 day of March
1667/8

MATTHIAS NICOL(LS) Sect. [Seal] *

* See Note No. 5, page 76.

Deed from John Underhill

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK
OF QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK, IN LIBER. 513 OF
DEEDS, PAGE 53, ON THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
1877.

This Indenture made the Sixth day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand: Eight hundred and forty three, Between John Underhill of Hillsborough Highland County Ohio party of the first part and Charles Underhill, Smith Underhill, Daniel C. Underhill, Stephen C. Underhill and John D. Feeks of the Township of Oyster Bay County of Queens and State of New York, Parties of the Second part. Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One dollar currant money of the United States to him the said party of the first part well and truly paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted bargained sold aliened released and conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part their heirs and assigns forever all the following described premises to wit, one certain piece or parcel of land, containing half an acre more or less described as a reservation for a burying ground in a deed of conveyance made by the party of the first part to Daniel Underhill bearing date May or June One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine & by reference to which will more fully appear bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner of a fence at the North West corner of

said

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said fence seven poles or perches, thence Southwardly eleven poles, paralel with the fence on the Westerly side of the burying ground, thence Westwardly at a right angle seven poles to said fence, thence Northwardly by the fence to the place of beginning: Together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. To have and to hold the same to said parties of the second part and their heirs and assigns forever, hereby covenanting that the title so conveyed is clear free and unincumbered, and that the party of the first part will warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever, upon the express condition that no member or relative of the family or families of the parties herein named, or of any families heretofore having buried there shall be refused permission of burial so long as there may be room and with full privilege & liberty to grant permission to any other person or persons, that a majority of the grantees may approve.

In witness whereof the said John Underhill hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first written.

Executed in presence of

JOHN UNDERHILL [Seal]

JAMES M. KEYS }
EDWIN BURR }

The State of Ohio, }
Highland County. }

ss.: Be it remembered that on this Sixth day of July, 1843, before me the subscriber a Notary Public within and for said County personally came John Underhill the grantor in the within conveyance and acknowledged the same to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Deed from John Underhill 19

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal Notarial this Sixth day of July A. D. 1843. "L. S."

JAMES M. KEYES,
Notary Public.

United States of America, Ohio }
Office of the Secretary of State. } I Milton Barnes, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that James M. Keys whose attestation is attached to the foregoing instrument, was, at the date of such attestation, a Notary Public within and for the County of Highland, that he is the proper officer to take such attestation and that his official acts are entitled to full faith and credit.

[Great Seal of the State of Ohio.] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus the 22d day of May A. D. 1877.

MILTON BARNES,
Secretary of State.

Entered and compared the foregoing with the original Sept. 27, 1877, at 2.30 p. m. Examined by

JOHN H. SUTPHIN, Clerk.

Deed from Thomas F. Underhill

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK
OF QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK, IN LIBER. 513 OF
DEED, PAGE 55, ON THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
1877.

This indenture made the Twentieth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, Between Thomas F. Underhill and Anna C. Underhill his wife, parties of the first part and George R. Underhill, Jacob S. Underhill and Benjamin C. Underhill, as Trustees for purposes and conditions hereafter mentioned, parties of the second part. Witnesseth that the said party of the first part in consideration of the sum of Fifty dollars to them duly paid before the delivery hereof, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant and convey to the said parties of the second part their heirs and assigns forever, All that certain piece or parcel of land lying west of the Underhill Burying ground at Matinecock known as the Burying Hill, lying and being in the Town of Oysterbay, County of Queens and State of New York, containing one quarter of an acre more or less, on West side of the above named Burying ground, as the fence now stands. Also a right of way to and from said Burying Ground, and that the said George R. Underhill, Jacob S. Underhill and Benjamin C. Underhill shall be and are hereby made and constituted such Trustees above mentioned, to have and to hold upon the express condition that it shall be held by the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever as a place of burial for their respective families, including the family of the above named Thomas F. Underhill, and also that the said Trustees

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tees or a majority of them shall have full power to regulate, lay out and allot places of burial to their respective families or others, and also that when by death or resignation or any other cause, the number of Trustees shall be less than three, the vacancy shall be filled from the branch of the family from which such vacancy did occur. With the appurtenances and all the estate, right, title and interest of Thomas F. Underhill and Anna C. his wife of the said party of the first part therein; and the said partys of the first part do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said parties of the second part, that at the time of the delivery thereof the said party of the first part was the lawful owner of the premises above granted, and seized thereof in fee simple, absolute, and that he will Warrant and Defend the premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said parties of the second part their heirs and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said partys of the first part have hereunto set their hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in	}	THOMAS F. UNDERHILL	[Seal]
the presence of		ANNA C. UNDERHILL	[Seal]

The insertion between the seventeenth and eighteenth lines from the bottom of "Also a right of way to and from said Burying Ground" was inserted before execution of this instrument. Sealed and delivered in presence of

VALENTINE M. CORNELIUS.

State of N. Y. }
Queens Co. }

ss.: On this Seventh day of April in the year one thousand Eight hundred & Seventy Seven before me personally came Thomas F. Underhill and Anna C. Underhill his wife

Deed from Thomas F. Underhill 23

to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument and severally acknowledged that they executed the same, and the said Anna C. Underhill on a private examination by me made apart from her husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely, and without any fear or compulsion of him.

VALENTINE M. CORNELIUS,
Notary Public Queens Co.



The grave of Captain John Underhill, born Oct. 7, 1597, died July 21, 1672, O. S., buried in the Underhill Cemetery at Matinecock, town of Oyster Bay, Queens Co., L. I., N. Y.

D. Harris Underhill planting a tree on the grave of Capt. John Underhill on (Memorial Day) May 30, 1894, to commemorate the second anniversary of the Underhill Society of America and to mark the spot where it was proposed to erect a monument to his memory in 1897.

Incorporation, Officers and Trustees

INCORPORATION

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 13TH, 1909.

The Certificate of Incorporation was approved and signed by William J. Kelly, March 23, 1910. Meetings are held the second Saturday of October each year.

INCORPORATION BOARD.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *Chairman*,
SAMUEL V. UNDERHILL, *Secretary*,
ABRAHAM C. UNDERHILL,*
FRANK Y. UNDERHILL,*
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL,*
ARTHUR WILBUR.*

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

1843.

CHARLES UNDERHILL,
SMITH UNDERHILL,
DAVID C. UNDERHILL,
STEPHEN C. UNDERHILL,
JOHN D. FEEKS.

1877.

GEORGE R. UNDERHILL,
JACOB S. UNDERHILL,
BENJAMIN C. UNDERHILL.

* Trustees.

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DECEMBER 4TH, 1909.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *Chairman*,
ABRAHAM C. UNDERHILL, *Treasurer*,
SAMUEL V. UNDERHILL, *Secretary*,

DECEMBER 4TH, 1910.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *Chairman*,
ISAAC HEALY, *Treasurer (replacing Abraham C. Underhill, deceased)*,
SAMUEL V. UNDERHILL, *Secretary*
FRANK Y. UNDERHILL,*
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL,*
ARTHUR WILBUR.*

1910-1914

EDWARD P. TITUS, *Chairman*,
SAMUEL V. UNDERHILL, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
FRANK Y. UNDERHILL,*
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL,*
ARTHUR WILBUR.*

OCTOBER, 1915.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL, *Vice-President*,
SAMUEL V. UNDERHILL, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
FRANK Y. UNDERHILL,*
ARTHUR WILBUR,*
ISAAC HEALY.*

OCTOBER, 1916.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL, *Vice-President*,
SAMUEL V. UNDERHILL, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
ARTHUR WILBUR,*
W. R. ROBBINS* (*replacing Frank Y. Underhill, deceased*),
ONTO SMITH* (*replacing Isaac Healy, deceased*).

* Trustees.

Officers and Trustees

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OCTOBER, 1917.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL, *Vice-President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
ARTHUR WILBUR,*
ONTO SMITH.*

FEBRUARY 6TH, 1918.

JACOB UNDERHILL (*elected Director to fill the unexpired term of Samuel V. Underhill, deceased*).

OCTOBER 12TH, 1918.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL, *Vice-President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
ARTHUR WILBUR,*
ONTO SMITH,*
JACOB UNDERHILL.*

OCTOBER 11TH, 1919.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
COL. JOHN T. UNDERHILL, *Vice-President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
ARTHUR WILBUR,*
ONTO SMITH,*
GEORGE UNDERHILL,*
JACOB UNDERHILL.*

OCTOBER 9TH, 1920.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
ONTO SMITH,*
GEORGE UNDERHILL,*
JACOB UNDERHILL,*

MRS. M. R. DICKSON* (*replacing Arthur Wilbur, deceased*).

* Trustees.

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OCTOBER 8TH, 1921.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
ONTO SMITH,
JACOB UNDERHILL,
MRS. W. R. DICKSON,
MISS LOUISE UNDERHILL.

OCTOBER 14TH, 1922.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
JACOB UNDERHILL,*
MR. M. R. DICKSON,
MRS. M. R. DICKSON,
MISS LOUISE UNDERHILL.

OCTOBER 13TH, 1923.

EDWARD P. TITUS, *President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
JACOB UNDERHILL.*
MR. M. R. DICKSON,*
MRS. M. R. DICKSON,*
MISS LOUISE UNDERHILL.*

AUGUST 17TH, 1924—*Special Meeting.*

MYRON C. TAYLOR *elected President in place of Edward
P. Titus, deceased.*

* Trustees.

OCTOBER 11TH, 1924.

MYRON C. TAYLOR, *President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Vice-President*,
M. R. DICKSON, *Vice-President*,
JACOB UNDERHILL, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
MRS. M. R. DICKSON,*
MRS. S. V. UNDERHILL,*
MISS LOUISE UNDERHILL.*

OCTOBER 10TH, 1925.

MYRON C. TAYLOR, *President*,
W. R. ROBBINS, *Vice-President*,
M. R. DICKSON, *Vice-President*,
JACOB UNDERHILL, *Treasurer and Secretary*,
MRS. M. R. DICKSON,
MRS. S. V. UNDERHILL,*
MISS LOUISE UNDERHILL.*

* Trustees.

By-Laws of Underhill Burying Ground

BY-LAWS OF UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND

First interment, 1672.

Incorporated November 13, 1909.

Location: Matinecock, Town of Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

ARTICLE I.

The title by which this organization shall be known shall be "UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND," as the land was first used for interring the dead of the family of Captain John Underhill, and is located on a part of farm owned by him and set aside for purpose of burial of Underhill family descendants of Captain John.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this body corporate shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting in each year; and also five Trustees, who shall hold office as follows: Two for one year, two for two years, and one for three years, who shall be elected in like manner at annual meeting in each year, as occasions occur.

ARTICLE III.

The duties of officers shall be as follows:

The President shall preside over all meetings of body, regular or special, and have general charge of all business appertaining thereto.

The

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The Secretary shall keep a book of minutes of all meetings; also a true record of all burials or removals, donations, legacies or improvements which may from time to time be made to the body, together with all dues, copy of wills or any instruments in writing which may be of value to the corporation, paying over to the Treasurer as received all moneys that may be paid in.

The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys received from donations, legacies or other source, keeping a true record of same, depositing such funds in suitable savings institutions. He shall not pay out the same without consent of a majority of Board of Trustees, and all drafts on Treasurer must be countersigned by the President.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the Trustees to hold general supervision over the affairs of the Corporation, carefully to observe these By-Laws are enforced, and that the property of body is kept and well preserved.

ARTICLE V.

All interments to be allowed by permit, applications for which shall be made to the Secretary, who may issue same at his discretion. If any question arises, however, as to ability of permitting such burial, the President shall have the deciding power.

ARTICLE VI.

The Annual Meeting of the Underhill Burying Ground Corporation shall be held at on the Saturday in October of each year, at which the reports of Secretary and Treasurer and all Committees shall be made.

ARTICLE VII.

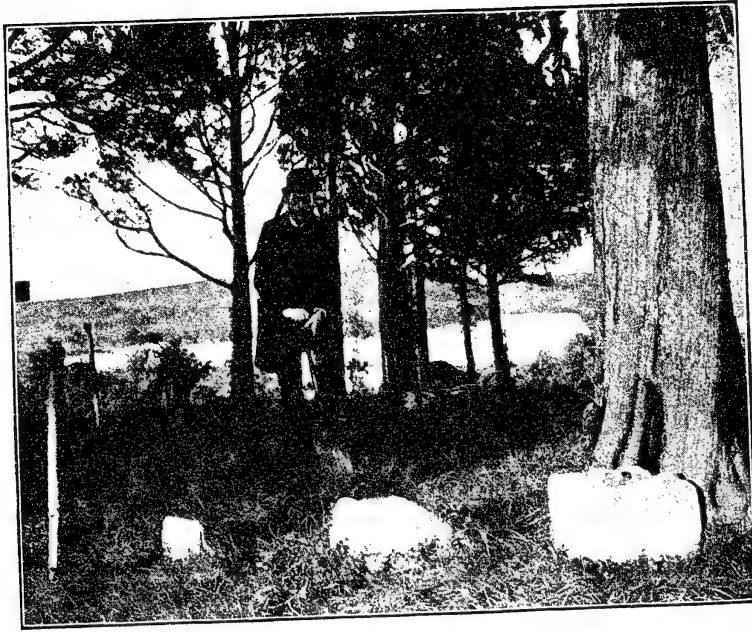
Special meetings may be held at call of President, or on request of three of the Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII.

These By-Laws may be amended or altered by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting of the body, provided thirty days' notice in writing of intention to alter or amend has been given.

ARTICLE IX.

A Standing Committee shall be appointed by the President, at the Annual Meeting, who shall have charge of grounds and improvements thereon. This committee shall consist of three Trustees.



David Harris Underhill, Family Historian, Breaking Ground on Oct. 7, 1897, in the Underhill Burying Ground, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y. (Matinecock), for the foundation of a monument to be erected to the memory of Captain John Underhill.

Proceedings of the Underhill Society

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNDERHILL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

AT THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL, AT UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, MATINECOCK, LONG ISLAND, JULY ELEVENTH, 1908.

The proceedings were opened by the Chairman, COL. JOHN TORBOSS UNDERHILL, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled this afternoon to witness the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Captain John Underhill. Captain John Underhill is a name that is a household word in this vicinity, and a name that is largely known all over the United States. He landed in America in 1630, and almost immediately became a leading spirit in the Parliamentary body of the Colonies, and after that he came to this neighborhood, after filling the position of Governor of Exeter and Dover in New Hampshire, and one of the three who signed the Charter of the City of Boston; and after he had arrived in this vicinity he was commissioned by the Dutch to take command of an expedition with his associates, Gardner and John Mason, to put an end to the Pequot war in Connecticut.

He was a man of strong character, of indomitable will power, and when he undertook a thing it was done; and when he was called upon to finish the Pequot war it is unnecessary to say that in a short time he finished the war, and he came very nearly finishing the Pequots. Well, he came back to this vicinity and lived here for the rest of his life, dying in 1672, and he lies buried directly in front of this platform.

Later on you will hear more of Captain John, and at present (as we have been blessed with such a beautiful day and have
been

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been able to get together so many of the family and so many of its friends), it seems fitting that we should ask the blessing of Almighty God on our undertaking, so that we may go home, feeling that we have done our duty not only to the Society, but to every person interested in it, and to kind Providence for giving us this beautiful day.

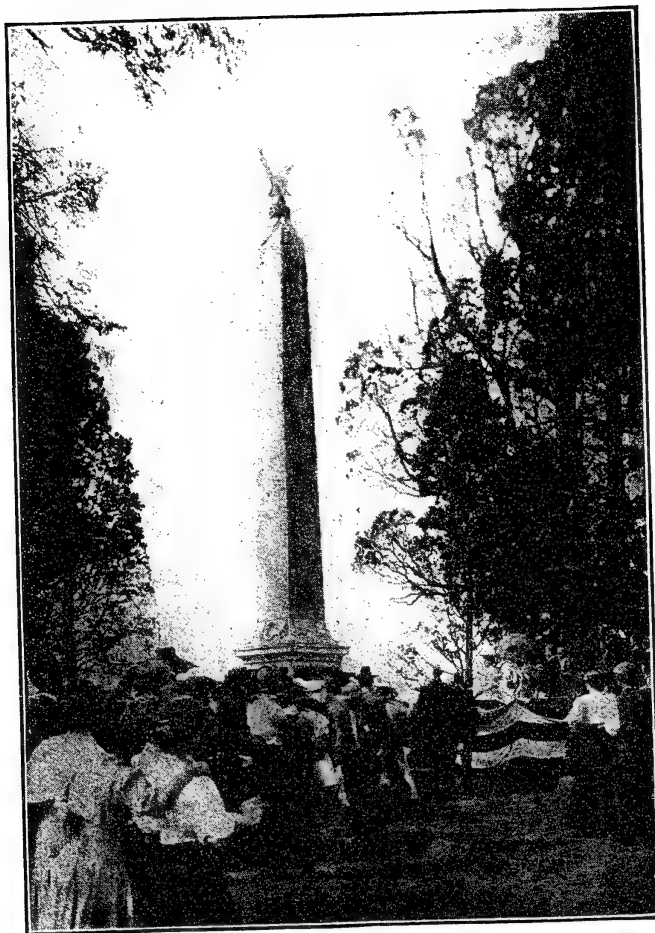
Our friend and brother, the Rev. E. E. Schilts, will now invoke the aid of the Deity.

REV. MR. SCHILTS: We thank Thee, Almighty God, for all Thy wonderful works to the children of men. We realize that we are Thy creatures, that we have been born of Thee, that we are dependent upon Thee for our being; we thank Thee for Thy goodness to us during our past history; we thank Thee that Thou dost overrule nations, Thou dost carry the movements of society and of individuals by Thy hand, and so we pray Thy richest blessing to rest down upon this beautiful day. We thank Thee for all that Thou dost mean to us; we thank Thee for our country and for our nation; we thank Thee for our history in its making, and we pray that as our memories are carried back over the past years of our country we may feel that Thou hast been indeed good to us, as a people; that we have cherished Thee and that Thou hast provided for us.

May our hearts this afternoon be filled with gratitude and praise unto Thee as our Father and as our guide, and we pray Thee, Oh God, that Thy blessing may rest upon this Association, and among those, our brothers, who may be scattered throughout this United States, and may their memories as they revert to this occasion, if not present on this occasion, may they feel, Oh God, that Thou art in it.

We pray Thee now that Thy blessing may rest down upon our country, and may our country be established upon the solid rock of Christ Jesus, our Lord. Oh, we pray that Thy richest blessing may rest down upon us as a people.

In gathering together since we have last met, we realize, Oh God, that Thou hast been in our midst, Thou hast taken one here and another there, but we thank Thee, Oh God, that so many of us have been spared who assemble here on this beautiful day to



CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL MONUMENT

Erected by the Underhill Society of America in the Underhill Burying Ground (deed dated 1667) at Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y., Matinecock. Miss Lucinda Harris Underhill (in white), daughter of David Harris Underhill unveiling the Monument in the presence of the President of the United States, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and members of the Underhill Family July 11, 1908.

do honor to this one who has been so instrumental in the making of our country's history. We pray Thee, Oh God, to bless us abundantly out of Thy riches and glory; and all we ask in Jesus' name. *Amen.*

COL. UNDERHILL: As President and Chairman of the Committee on the Monument, it becomes my duty to give you a little report:

For eight years this Committee has been in existence, has labored hard, and at last has attained its object. We commenced feebly, and for a long time with some discouragement, but by constant effort and repeated applications of a kind that people don't always like to receive, we amassed quite a sum of money, which encouraged your Committee and enabled it to make a contract for this shaft, which I now present you. After the contract was made, we were presented with some beautiful tablets, which you will find adorning the sides of the Monument. They were given to us by a lady very much interested in our labors, Mrs. Lydia G. Lawrence, who now sits upon this platform; and they were designed by her daughter, Mrs. Tonetti, who is well known as a sculptor, having done work of a very high class, a very fine grade of work, which has been used in such places as the Chicago Exposition of 1893; and her ideas expressed in granite—her Ferdinand and Isabella—adorn the Custom House in New York.

I want to say to you that your Committee is now presenting to you a Monument without a cent of debt upon it. The cost of the Monument, all included, was about \$6,000. There is nothing to pay—it is all done. With that remark I now present to you this Monument.

The Monument was then unveiled by MISS LUCINDA HARRIS UNDERHILL.

And when I give it into your keeping, I trust you will remember who honored us on the occasion of its unveiling, when we had a visit from the President of the United States, which is certainly highly appreciated; and that you will assist your Committee in taking care of it.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Francis Jay Underhill, who spoke as follows:

Mr.

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MR. FRANCIS JAY UNDERHILL. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: As Vice-President of the Underhill Society of America I accept, on behalf of the Society, this beautiful memorial in commemoration of our common ancestor, Captain John Underhill. The Monument Committee was appointed at the Annual Meeting in February, 1900, and since that time has been most zealous and indefatigable in its efforts to obtain the necessary funds for the erection of the Monument which now stands before us.

This work, inaugurated by our lamented President, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, has been carried on and completed by our President, Col. John T. Underhill, and as Chairman of the Committee we are particularly indebted to him for the time and persistent effort which he has so freely given, and we are also under no less obligation to the donor of the beautiful Tablets. These were presented by one of our family, Mrs. Lydia G. Lawrence, and executed by her daughter, Mrs. Tonetti, also a lineal descendant of Captain John Underhill.

On behalf of the Society permit me to thank the Committee for its untiring zeal and devotion, which enables us to unveil this shaft today. We trust that it may serve to call the attention of the citizens of New England and New York to the character, ability and liberality of view of Captain John Underhill, which we believe have not received in the past sufficient consideration and recognition.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have with us a gentleman whom some of you love and respect as a neighbor, some of you as an intimate friend, and all of us as Chief Executive of the nation. It is seldom that we can find people in high authority who are able to find the time to take into consideration such a small matter, perhaps, as this, and I personally, and I think I voice the sentiment of you people when I say that we most highly appreciate this visit. I will introduce to you Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Colonel Underhill, friends and neighbors: It gives me real pleasure to accept this invitation, because I thought it a good thing that the founder of what has become

one of the distinctive Long Island families should have a Monument erected to his honor. I shall not try to speak to you of the career of Captain Underhill, a man who left his mark deep on the history of New England as well as New Holland, one of the men who in the Colonial times helped to lay the foundation for the nation that was to be, for others will address you upon his life. I want to say just a word or two in greeting you upon what his career and the career of his descendants should mean in our American life today.

I have known Underhills all my life, on land and on water. They have served well in the army, they have served well in times of peace. The founder of the family here was a good soldier and a good citizen, and the Underhills of today have furnished their full quota of good soldiers and good citizens in their turn. If they had not I would not have been here. I have no use whatever for the man the best part of whom is under ground. I believe in a pride of ancestry, but only if it takes the form of making the man or woman try to carry himself or herself well as regards the duties of today. If at the time of the Civil War you, Mr. Chairman, had felt that the fact that the original Captain Underhill was a fighter excused you from fighting, I should have thought mighty little of you.

The thing to do is to feel (and I guess your comrade over there—I mean the man with the Grand Army button,—you will agree with me) that if you had ancestors who did their duty it is doubly incumbent upon you to do your duty.

Now, I have known any number of Underhills in every walk of life—farmers, captains of boats in the bay, lawyers, bankers, storekeepers, men who made their living in many different ways, men of means, men who made each day's living by that day's work of his hands, and all of them decent citizens. I won't say that there are not some citizens that are not, but fortunately I haven't met them.

Now, if there is one lesson that we here in America ought to keep continually before us, it is our substantial oneness, our substantial unity as a people, and one of the best ways to exemplify that is by just such a family gathering as this. If the family

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ily has been long enough in the land you will find its representatives in every walk of life; you will find them filling all kinds of occupations; you will find them as capitalists and wage workers, farmers, merchants, professional men, everything; and the essential point to remember is that each one is entitled to the fullest and heartiest respect if he does his duty well in the position in life in which he happens to find himself. That is sound American doctrine. I should not attend an Underhill gathering that was limited to the Underhills of the employer class. I should not attend one limited only to Underhills of the employee class. I gladly attend one where everyone comes in on the basis of decent American citizenship, each standing ruggedly on his own feet, as a man should.

The same thing that applies to the Underhills here applies to the rest of us who are not Underhills in the country at large. We have made this country what it is partly because we have measurably succeeded in securing in the past equality of opportunity here.

That is a very different thing from equality of reward. I believe emphatically in doing everything that can be done by law or otherwise to keep the avenues of occupation, of employment, of work, of interest, open that there shall be so far as it is humanly possible to achieve it, a measurable equality of opportunity—equality of opportunity for each man to show the stuff that is in him. But when it comes to reward, let him get what by his energy, foresight, intelligence, thrift, courage, he is able to get with the opportunity open. I don't believe in coddling any one. I would no more permit the strong to oppress the weak than tell a weak man or vicious man that he ought by rights to have the reward due only to the man who actually earns it.

Very properly we in this country set our faces against privilege. There can be no grosser example of privilege than that set before us as an ideal by certain socialistic writers—the ideal that every man shall put into the common fund what he can, which would mean what he chose, and should take out whatever he wanted. In other words this theory is that the man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the whole community, contributing

less than his share to the common good, should take out what is not his, what he has not earned; that he shall rob his neighbor of what that neighbor has earned. This particular socialistic idea is the idea of privilege in one of its grossest, crudest, most dishonest, most harmful and most unjust forms.

Equality of opportunity—yes, I will do everything I can to try to bring it about; equality of reward, no—unless there is also equality of service. If the service is difficult, let the reward be equal, but let the reward depend on the service, and mankind being composed as it is, there will be inequality of service for a long time to come, no matter how great the equality of opportunity may be; and just so long as there is inequality of service it is eminently desirable that there should be inequality of reward.

Now, I didn't intend to speak as long as I have. I want to thank you for having given me the chance to come over and meet my fellow Long Islanders, my neighbors, my fellow citizens. Good-bye and good luck.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have with us a gentleman, the editor of a paper well known all over this island, a native and to the manner born, well acquainted with all the little things and odds and ends of the vicinity and the records of the people, and he has accepted the invitation to address us this afternoon. I present to you Mr. Thomas P. Peters, editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times*.

MR. PETERS: The man whom this shaft commemorates was a most picturesque figure. One might read romances about his life and never tire of the visions that would come springing to the mind's eye. He was a sturdy piece of humanity in an age known for its mental activity, its moral revulsion against physical excesses, and its yet lingering cruelty of man for man, a barbarity that was the natural offspring of the cruel reign of Henry VIII and his purposeful children, Mary and Elizabeth.

Nearly all adjectives are but relative terms. When we say a man is rich, we mean that he is well off in this world's goods in comparison with those about him. He who is very rich in a New England village may be very poor in the great City of New York

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York. As it is regarding localities so it is regarding periods of history. What might make a man rich in the Revolutionary period would hardly make him well-to-do today. So it is regarding morals and morality, he who is immoral measured by the standards of the twentieth century might have been highly respected in the opening years of the seventeenth century. So in judging of Capt. John Underhill we must place him in his surroundings, we must study his times, we must strive to think as those among whom he played his important part thought. Only then can we begin correctly to estimate his characteristics. Only then can we say whether he was rich or poor in this or that virtue.

One finds in this old rugged Captain, the founder of the great Underhill family of America, a man of no mean learning for his times. Remember, we are to study him in his surroundings and not as though he were living among us today. We can, therefore, truthfully call him a scholar. He had had vast experience as a soldier in Europe even before he came to America. He had fought in at least two campaigns, one of them in Holland, where he had picked up both the language and a wife. He was a brusque man and a trained soldier, large of stature, strong of muscle when he came to Massachusetts colony in the prime of manhood. He may have been as young as 27 when he entered this half of the world. He may have been as old as 35. It matters little his exact age. We do know that he was a man of commanding influence, that repeatedly burdens of responsibility were placed upon him, and that he exhibited marked skill and energy in carrying them out. He figures boldly in the making of five great States. He was one of the Governors of an early settlement in New Hampshire. He fought the Indians in order to protect the settlements in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and upon Long Island. In his age Stamford, Conn., was a border settlement. The great State of New York from the very shores of the Hudson River westward was an unsettled wilderness, the home of wild animals and the Indians.

Underhill came to Massachusetts after the first discouragements were over. He was among the earliest emigrants who

followed the original settlers. He came among those people who loved the freedom of religious thought so well they were unwilling to lend any of it to others. Massachusetts was ruled in those days by her ministers. Her pious people believed in the outward appearance of sanctity. They refused to permit any freedom of thought not coinciding with their views. Underhill became a member of their court. He was a man, therefore, of position. He might have been expected to fall in with the powers, to drift with the tide. But that was not his character. He was strong in arm and in mind. He loved good tobacco. Can we doubt that he also loved good drinks? Take some of the long-sworded knights from the books of Dumas. Was not our Captain John of such metal? When the clergy became too dictatorial and clashed with others who insisted upon thinking their own thoughts and speaking their own views on religious questions, to which side went Captain John? To the side of the powerful clergy, to the side of the Governor? Not Captain John. He went with the new thinkers, those who believed that something more than outward pretense was needed to signify that the soul within was pure and clean. So the Captain brought down upon his head the wrath of the government of Massachusetts and was banished. Then it was he went among the people of Dover and was made Governor of that colony, which then claimed independence of Massachusetts. But Massachusetts conveniently extended her borders in order to reach Underhill, and he was compelled to leave New Hampshire.

To me, Underhill's early selection for so important a place at Dover is eloquent of the man's powers and pre-eminence among the colonists. This man was born to command, to fight, to suffer, to rule and to endure. He was no sapling. He was a sturdy British oak, and like the oak his fibre was hard and his sensibilities not the most delicate. Let us in studying him try, not as some of his overzealous historians have done, to deny all the charges which to us the perhaps hypocritical Winthrop has launched against him. Let us rather believe that he exaggerated through dislike and jealousy, but to some extent true, for we cannot expect the hand that wields the sword to be as delicate
as

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as the hand that wields the violin bow. He who rides Bucephalus must be made of harder stuff than he who rides Pegasus.

In warfare Underhill, judged by today, would have been called a butcher. In those days they had no thought of Red Cross societies and of bullets to put men merely out of action without killing or permanently injuring them. Captain Underhill fought on the side of the new civilization as it struggled to overthrow savagery. The American Indian was cruel and revengeful. He spared neither man, woman nor child. He was treachery and cruelty personified. To some extent the colonist imitated his enemy. This was the warfare in which Underhill and the other captains of his day were engaged. When they surrounded an Indian village it meant death to all within the circle; the women and children died with the stained warriors. And shall we today in a pharisaical fashion draw our cloaks about us and thank heaven that we are not like Capt. John Underhill and his men? Let us judge him as of his own time and not as of our time, to which he did not belong. He fought in the Pequot war and was largely successful in freeing Massachusetts from Indian massacres. He fought in Connecticut and along the Thames River in and about New London. He fought with the English against the Dutch and their Indian allies. He also fought with the Dutch against the Indians. Especially upon Long Island were his services valuable in subduing the savages from Southold and Montauk to Hempstead Plains, and thus protecting the Dutch villages that stood then where Brooklyn stands today.

In all the fights Captain John showed rare generalship. He was invariably several days ahead of time. The savages who expected him on Wednesday were usually awakened on Monday night by the roar of his guns and the flash of his torch among their corn fields. For Captain John always believed in doing his work thoroughly. Knowing that dead savages could not eat corn, he made it his practice to remove the temptation. When landing parties were sent to hostile shores Captain John, you may rest assured, was the first man out of the boat. Wounded several times, he was nevertheless fearless. As often did savage



Monument to the memory of Captain John Underhill, Underhill Burying Ground, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y. (Matinecock). Erected July 11th, 1908, by the Underhill Society of America.

darts pierce his clothing as did Cupid his heart. He was married twice, but all his tender glances were not spent upon his two wives. But what would you have in a soldier of fortune in the early seventeenth century? One might as well ask for a Roosevelt in the twentieth century who looked with horror upon the killing of big game. Time and time again did the arrows fall upon his metal helmet and breastplate, for although gunpowder had come into use, the older habiliments of war had not entirely disappeared, and useful were they more than once in saving this man's life.

He might well be judged to have been an instrument in the hands of Providence, for he was vouchsafed a life of three-score and fifteen, fifty years of which he spent in constant struggles in this then rude country. He was privileged to prevail over his enemies and to live finally at peace with those who preferred to compromise with him rather than to test his sword. The Indians in the later years of his life made peace with him and gave him a large tract of land hereabouts. Part of it was this burying ground, where the sturdy old Captain was laid at rest when more than three score and ten years had passed over his head. His will showed the love in which he held all the members of his family. He sought to provide out of his estate for wife and sons and daughters. That he died the head of a respected family is beyond doubt. That he was up to the last a man of influence is proved by the fact that he was Sheriff and at times local Magistrate in this part of the Island and to the westward.

We here today, two centuries and a half after his achievements, are recalling his glories in this granite and bronze. He was as truly one of the builders of this Republic as were any of the generals of the later wars. He was a believer in freedom of thought and of action. He was truly characteristic of his age, a man of power and of accomplishment and a man worthy to be the head of a great family. In ancient Rome the family was the unit. Its head was granted almost the rites and worship due the gods. This man may well stand toward his numerous descendants in somewhat the same relation.

May

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May this shaft, commemorating a great ancestor, remind those who look upon it that they owe it a duty to their descendants to be also worthy ancestors.

THE CHAIRMAN, COL. UNDERHILL: In conclusion, I am going to present to you a gentleman who needs no introduction whatever, a gentleman who has labored for over thirty years to produce a history of the Underhill Family at home and abroad, the English as well as the American branches. I think you will be interested in his history of the Monument, and he probably will give you some data which will enlighten you as to the cost of the erection of the Monument and tell you how it all came about that we at last succeeded in it. Before he commences his history I ask him, as Secretary of the Underhill Society, to give you a record of a few replies that we have received to some of the invitations that were sent out for this service this afternoon. I present to you Mr. D. Harris Underhill, Historian and Corresponding Secretary of the Underhill Society of America.

MR. D. HARRIS UNDERHILL: Regrets have been received from the following persons—I will not read the letters, but give the names of the parties:

Commandant Goodrich, of the Navy Yard, regrets very much that he cannot be present today.

The Governor of Massachusetts sends his regrets that he cannot be with the Family at the unveiling.

The Mayor of Boston, Mass., sends his regrets also.

The Governor of New York, Charles E. Hughes, is very sorry that he will not be able to attend this unveiling.

Society of Colonial Wars regrets exceedingly that it will be unable to accept the invitation.

We also have several regrets from members of the Family.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNDERHILL MONUMENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Underhill Society of America, the Underhill Family, and friends: We have gathered

today in this ancient burying ground to pay our respects to the memory of one who came to this country on the 18th of May, 1630, when this country of ours was in its infancy; when the Indian was the inhabitant. John Underhill settled in America and became a prominent citizen of Boston and of Long Island, and Governor of Exeter and Dover.

In 1631 we find the name of John Underhill entered third on the list of the first records of Boston, Mass.

He returned to England in 1638 and published his book called "Newes from America," of which there are but few of the original copies in existence. An original copy is for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co., at the price of \$1,800.

He became very prominent in the Pequot Indian war.

As his life has been written very extensively by historians, it is unnecessary that I go into details, other than to say that the Indians deeded to him 150 acres of land on part of which this burying ground is situated. The date of this deed is February 22nd, 1667; the original copy is in the possession of Mr. Frank Y. Underhill.

In May, 1873, thirty-five years ago, I began the history of the Underhill Family; as time went on the subject became more interesting and I began to study more closely into the life and character of the founder of our Family in America and of the origin and standing of the Underhill Family in the early history of England, from which he descended, and of his being descended from Edward Underhill, the Hot Gospeller, who was a cousin of John Underhill, Bishop of Oxford. At this stage of the history the thought came to me that such a man, with such a history, descended from a family that in the XV. century were one of the leading families in England and held landed estates in the neighborhood of two hundred years, with many descendants who are to be found in all parts of our land, even into the heart of Africa, where, on the Congo is a missionary station called Underhill, must have had a resting place when his career had closed and a gravestone to mark his burial place.

In 1887, while in correspondence with Dr. John W. Underhill, the Secretary of the Underhill Family Reunion of Ohio, I mentioned

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tioned the fact that Captain John Underhill should have a monument, and as his brother, F. W. Underhill, of Leipsic, Ohio, was in the monument business, he at once approved of the idea.

After an extensive correspondence about the matter of design, cost, etc., and how to get the family interested, I called together a few members of the family who I thought would be interested, and the whole matter culminated in the organization of the Underhill Society of America on the 16th of June, 1892, having for its object the erection of a Monument to Captain John Underhill, an accomplished fact today.

The Society elected for its Chairman of the Monument Committee, W. Wilson Underhill, the President of the Society.

On May 30th, 1894, the first subscriptions were received.

Several meetings of the Committee were held to devise ways and means of procuring subscriptions and a design.

Several designs were submitted. As regards the Tablets, I suggested to the Committee a War Tablet, a Peace Tablet, a Coat-Armor Tablet. The War and Peace Tablets were designed by Mrs. F. M. L. Tonetti, daughter of Mrs. Lydia G. Lawrence, and granddaughter of Walter Underhill of New York, a lineal descendant of Captain John Underhill, and presented to the Society by Mrs. Lydia G. Lawrence, also a liberal contributor to the expense of its erection.

It was now necessary to find a location, and for this purpose a Burial Place Committee was appointed, with Stephen Burr Jacobs as Chairman, to locate the burial place of Captain John Underhill.

The Committee went to work with a will and soon located the grave of Captain John Underhill in this burying ground, but there was nothing to mark the grave. The Committee finally decided to erect the Monument in the Underhill burying ground, and permission was asked of the Trustees, which, on February 14th, 1897, was granted at a full meeting of the Trustees, by a unanimous vote.

The Committee limited the cost to \$5,000, and began an appeal for subscriptions. Several responses were received, among them \$400 from Mrs. Lydia G. Lawrence.

On May 30th, 1894, the Historian of the Underhill Family, at the Second Anniversary of the Underhill Society, held in the Underhill burying ground, planted a tree on the spot where it was proposed to erect the Monument, in 1897.

On October 7th, 1897, at a Family Reunion held in the Underhill burying ground, the Family Historian broke ground by turning up the first spadeful of earth for the building of the foundation.

It was thought by some members that \$5,000 was too large a sum to raise, and that a rough \$500 granite block would suffice. This did not meet with the approval of the majority of the members of the Society.

The matter dragged, and so little interest seemed to be manifested that W. Wilson Underhill resigned as President and Chairman of the Monument Committee. Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus was elected President to succeed him.

It now became necessary to find a Chairman for the Monument Committee. As this required a man of good business quality and one interested in the cause and a man of integrity, as funds would be entrusted to his care, the Society began to look for such a man and he was found in the person of Colonel John T. Underhill, who through many trials and discouragements has overcome them all and today has accomplished the task.

At Mrs. Doremus' death Col. John T. Underhill was elected to succeed her as President. Being President and Chairman of the Monument Committee, Colonel Underhill felt that a responsibility rested upon his shoulders, and that the sooner this responsibility was off the better. With renewed activity, in two months' time, in 1906, over \$1,600 was received, and with the money on hand in the trust company the Committee were safe in giving the order.

In the early Summer of 1906 the contract was awarded to build the Monument and have it ready for unveiling on May 18th, 1907, to commemorate the landing of Captain John Underhill on May 18th, 1630. A full detailed report of the Committee will be given to the Society at its annual meeting in May, 1909.

Owing to delays at the quarry in Hallowell, Maine, caused by
the

50 The Underhill Burying Ground

the severe Winter, the contract was not fulfilled until October, 1907, too late to have the unveiling, so that it was decided to have the unveiling on July 11th, 1908, when the President of the United States could attend.

In 1869 a stone was in this burying ground with Captain John's initials on I. V. 1672.

In the Underhill Society Library is a letter containing a sketch of the stone and its location. Strange to say, this stone has never been found.

This letter was written by a man in Philadelphia, who visited the burying ground in 1869, and sent to William Underhill, of Wimbledon, England—the letter and sketch. William Underhill has sent the letter to the Underhill Society Library. This is evidence that Captain John is buried here. In digging the foundation the bones were uncovered and carefully placed in the foundation of the Monument. Your Monument Committee deserves great credit for the work which they have accomplished in bringing about that which was started in 1887, the erection of a Monument to Captain John Underhill.*

It seems very appropriate to close this programme by my reading the "Ode to the Memory of Captain John Underhill," composed by FANNY J. CROSBY, and read by her at the Anniversary of the Underhill Society held in Yonkers in the year 1895:

* See Note No. 6, page 76.



Captain John Underhill's Grave Located in Underhill Burying Ground, at Matinecock, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. The grave is in the centre of picture, marked "1672 I V", the 7 being partially obliterated.

CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL

Statesman Soldier

Born Baginton, Warwickshire, England, Oct. 7, 1597.

Died Matinecock, Long Island, July 21, 1672.

Coming to America in 1630

He became prominent in the government of the Colonies and achieved
A high reputation as a soldier in the war with the Indians.

To his memory this Monument is erected by the

UNDERHILL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

As a tribute of respect and esteem

To the founder of the Family in America, May 18, 1907.

Colonel John Torboss Underhill, President

Walter Lisperdard Suydam, First Vice President

Daniel Oscar Underhill, Third Vice President

Mrs. Marianna Underhill Cocks, Asst. Cor. Secretary

Edward De Lacey Underhill, Asst. Rec. Secretary

Irving Underhill, Treasurer

Edward King, Second Vice President

David Harris Underhill, Cor. Sec. & Family Historian

Silas Albertson Underhill, Recording Secretary

George William Cocks, Honorary Secretary

Reuben Howes Underhill, Counsel

Monument Committee

Colonel John T. Underhill, Chairman

Hon. John Quincy Adams Underhill

Charles Munson Underhill

Caleb Fowler Underhill

Francis Jay Underhill

Irving Underhill

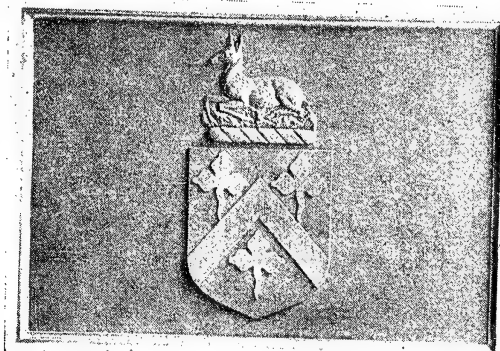
William Anderson Underhill

Patrons

Mrs. Robert Ogden Doremus, Past President

Mrs. Lydia Greene Lawrence

Inscription on the dedicatory tablet on the monument to
Capt. John Underhill.

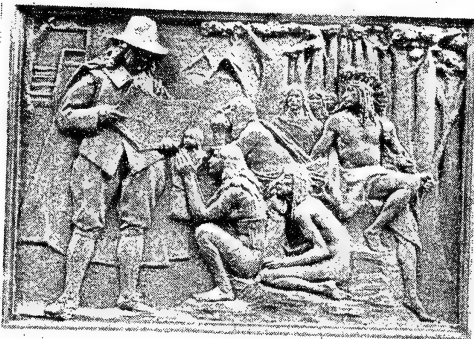


COAT ARMOR TABLET

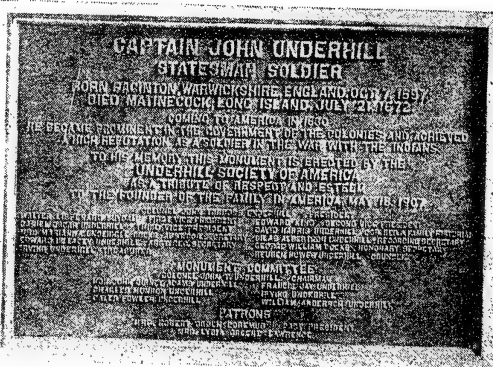
WAR TABLET
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY
MRS. F. M. L. TONETTI



PEACE TABLET
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY
MRS. F. M. L. TONETTI



DEDICATORY TABLET



ODE

TO THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL
(1597-1672)
AND TO THE HONOR OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Composed by
FANNY J. CROSBY.

Soul of the past awake once more,
And from that vast unbounded shore
Where memory folds her tireless wings,
While to her harp she sweetly sings,
Speak to this goodly company
Who owe their origin to thee.

Their great progenitor thou art;
Thy life blood flows through every heart.
Well may each pulse with rapture thrill,
And honest pride each bosom fill
Who bears the name of Underhill.

In thought he smiles and seems to say:
"These are my children here today."
Then smiles again as if to rest
For one sweet hour your willing guest.
And now the pleasant task is mine
To trace a long ancestral line.

Beginning with a gallant few
Who crossed Atlantic's ocean blue,
And on New England's rock-bound shore,
'Mid forest fires and ocean's roar,
They heeded not the wintry gale,
But moored their bark and furled its sail.

And first among the group that stood
Amid the grand, majestic wood,
With purpose firm and iron will,
I introduce John Underhill—
Brave Captain John, who in his prime
Had come from old Britannia's clime.
The star of truth was on his brow,
Reflected in his children now.
His lips affirmed—and that was all;
He kept the law, Swear not at all.

An honest man in word and deed,
Of generous soul, and this his creed:
Thy kindness must to others be
What thou would'st have them show to thee.
When war its desolation spread,
And white men trembled, pale with dread,
He met the savage Pequot band
In deadly combat, hand to hand;
Not one escaped when he was near;
His glance could make them quail with fear.

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"They are our foes," he oft would say,
"And should at once be swept away."
And later, when the days were dark,
'Twas he who fanned the dying spark
Of freedom to a lurid flame,
And thus he won a wreath of fame
That hallowed then, and hallows still,
The name of Captain Underhill.

He left the home of other years,
And on Long Island now appears
A dwelling, where the stately trees
Are waving in the summer breeze,
And merry childhood's artless play
Beguiles the hours that steal away.

Time hurries on, its moments wane,
The past will not return again.
Brave Captain John is failing now,
And mirrored on life's page I see
His snow-white locks and furrowed brow,
And sigh to think of what must be.

His golden sunset hour draws nigh,
And, as I view the glowing sky,
There's not a cloud, the twilight's ray
Is peaceful as the smile of day;
One loving look and all is o'er,
The warrior chieftain is no more.

A life well spent, a work well done,
The boon he sought and nobly won.
Columbia brings her laurels rare,
Entwined with buds and blossoms fair,
To deck in fadeless beauty still
The tomb of Captain Underhill.

Beneath our banner's starry crest,
From north to south, from east to west,
Far as our Union hath its bound,
So far are his descendants found.
Broad lands they till, that grow and thrive;
No drones are in their busy hive:
Progression is their motto still,
Like that of Captain Underhill.

All honor to the peerless worth
Of those who taught them from their birth
To live like him, to all endeared;
To live like him, by all revered.
All honor to the veteran sire
Whose spirit lives, whose deeds inspire
With patriot zeal; and echo still
The glorious name of Underhill.

After the reading of the Ode the ceremony was closed. About 500 persons attended the Unveiling. The following registered:

Theodore Roosevelt	Eliza Jane Underhill	Louise Underhill
John Torboss Underhill	Stephen J. Underhill	Mariana R. Dickson
Francis Jay Underhill	Hannah W. Underhill	Edward R. Valentine
D. Harris Underhill	Mrs. S. J. Underhill	Edward Delacey Underhill
Irving Underhill	Mrs. Frank Y. Underhill	Elliott E. Underhill
Lydia Greene Lawrence	Frank Y. Underhill	L. Alida Clark
Nellie Baird Beebe	Gladys Underhill	Jean L. Underhill
Annie E. Underhill	Mrs. Daisy S. Bunker	Emma S. Underhill
Mary E. Bertholf	Mrs. O. P. Smith	Frances M. Underhill
Caroline F. Underhill	Miss Dorothy Bunker	Anna L. Farquhar
Abram C. Underhill	Geo. Courviesier	Mary U. Underhill
Mrs. Abram C. Underhill	Mrs. R. Arthur Heller	Phebe Underhill Dickson
James R. Joy	Mrs. Geo. Courviesier	Mrs. Samuel V. Underhill
Mary E. Cock	C. S. Young	S. D. Wright
Eugene Underhill, M.D.	Mrs. C. S. Young	Griffith D. Bertholf
Mrs. Eugene Underhill	Mrs. H. L. Van Wicklen	Stephen G. Underhill
Eugene Underhill, Jr.	Helen Louise Underhill	Belle Barnie
Underhill W. Smith	Lauretta T. Benedict	Geo. W. Cocks
Samuel V. Underhill	Lucinda H. Underhill	Carrie Lowerre
Mrs. Marianna U. Cocks	George Fox Underhill	Marvin U. Brabant
Harriet J. McCoun	Chas. Watts Underhill	G. E. Van Wagner
Vida McCoun	Walter Underhill	Alice Palm
Charles A. Doremus	Mrs. Walter Underhill	Jno. B. McCantry
Mrs. Charles A. Doremus	B. R. Simpson	George J. Mills
Estelle E. Doremus	Willard U. Taylor	Margaret Paterson
J. Frank Underhill	Josephine Lowerre	Jeanie Paterson
Roscoe F. Underhill	Jacob Underhill	Jennie Paterson
E. S. Atwood	Thos. P. Peters	Jennie Van Duyne
Mrs. E. S. Atwood	Rev. E. E. Schiltz	Chas. L. Tenney
Mrs. J. Frank Underhill	Daniel O. Underhill	Estelle H. Warner
Mrs. Samuel J. Creegan	Emilie J. Underhill	Sophia T. Hawkins
George Sherman Pierpont	Mrs. W. Hendrickson Clark	Emma R. Williams
Mrs. George Sherman Pierpont		Mrs. M. Louise Underhill Duryea
	Mrs. Adrienne deBevoise Underhill	
	Mrs. Eliza Corning Underhill	

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD

MATINECOCK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Record of Burials from 1672 to July 6, 1910

(See Diagram for Location of Numbers.)

Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
1		Mound—2 stakes.						
2		Mound—2 stakes.						
3		Mound—2 stakes.						
4		Mound—2 stakes.						
5		Mound—2 stakes.						
6		Mound—2 stakes.						
7		Mound—2 stakes.						
8		Mound—2 stakes.						
9		Mound—2 stakes.						
10	No stone—mound—2 stakes. Benjamin Secker.	Removed April, 1896, to Locust Valley Cemetery.		1883				
11	No stone—mound—2 stakes. John B. Secker.	Removed April, 1896, to Locust Valley Cemetery.		1880				
12	Richard Heley died May 2, 1862 in the 56 year of his age.		1806	1862	56			
13		Mound—2 stakes.						
14		Mound—2 stakes.						
15		Mound—2 stakes.						
16		Mound—2 stakes.						
17		Mound—2 stakes. Walter Fisher.						
18		No tombstone—1 stake.						
19	In Memory of Achsah F. wife of Jonathan Sweet, who departed this life December 15, 1855, aged 78 years.		1777	1855	78			
20	In Memory of Charles W. Feeks who died Aug. 19, 1829, aged 4 months.	White tombstone.	1829	1829	4 mo.			

21	In Memory of Eliza C. Feeks who died May 16, 1833, aged 30 years.	1803	1833	30	
22	In Memory of Wm. C. Feeks who died March 17th, 1868, aged 65 years	1803	1868	65	
23	In Memory of John J. Feeks who died Sept. 9, 1833 aged 5 months.	1833	1833	5 mo.	
24	In Memory of Robert Ellison Feeks son of John D. and Mary Feeks who died July 30, 1841. Aged 11 months and 7 days.				
25	John D. Feeks, Born Oct. 28, 1809, died Sept. 17, 1872.	1841	1841	11m.7d.	Nos. 25, 26, 27—the white tombstones have been replaced by one granite headstone. John D. Feeks, 1809-1872; wife Mary Feeks, 1805-1887; son Julius D. Feeks, 1848-1903; Feeks, D. H. U., 7/6/10.
26	Mary (Ellison) Feeks wife of John D. Feeks.	1809	1872	63	
27	Mound—2 stakes.				
28	E. F. died July 26, 1757.		1893		
29	Stone—No inscription.		1757		
30	In Memory of Charles Feke's who departed this life 5th of May 1799, aged 85 years 9 months and 9 days.				
31	In Memory of Catharine Feke's who departed this life 4th of September 1805 Aged 86 Years 4 Months and 16 days.	1714	1799	85y.9m.9d.	
32	Stone—No inscription.		1805	86y.4m.16d.	
33	Stone—No inscription.				
34	I. F. March 8, 1749, aged 43.				
35	A. C. died April 20, 1796.	1706	1749	43	
36	Here Lieth The Body of Stephen Cock who died November The 9, 1776 Aged 23 Years.		1796		Charles Feke's
37	In Memory of Deborah Cock who departed this life June 17, 1823.	1753	1776	23	William Dinah Hopkins
			1823		Charles Catharine Tiller

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
38	In Memory of Stephen Cock who departed this life Jan'y 25th 1812. Aged 39 Years.	Brown tombstone.		1812	39	Stephen	Deborah Feke, da. of Charles	
39	In Memory of Clemence Cock who departed this life April 23d 1815, aged 68 years.	Brown tombstone. Third wife of William Cock.	1747	1815	68	Charles	Catharine Tiller	
40	In Memory of Esther Hicks who died June Ye 30th 1822 aged about 45 years.	Wife of Mott Hicks.	1777	1822	45	Stephen Cock	Deborah Feke	
41	In Memory of Anne Feeks died Jan. 28, 1867 aged 92 years 2 mos.		1775	1867	92y.2m.	William Cock	Ann Feke	
42	In Memory of Daniel Feeks died Jan. 28, 1862. Aged 86 yrs. 8 mos.	County Judge; Justice of Peace of Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.	1776	1862	86y.8m.			
43	1722.	Inscription obliterated.		1722				
44	Z. W. Feb. Ye 13, 1746.	Zebulon Wright.	1745	1746		Charles	Catharine Tiller	
45	Betsy Feke dyed Spte ye 13th 1748.			1748	3			
46	Hear lieth the body of Clemence Feke who died Aug. of 1 ye 8th 1761. Aged 76 year.		1695	1761	76	Jos. Ludlam	Elizabeth Townsend	
47	Here lieth the body of Robert Feke who died April the 1, 1773 Aged 89 years.		1684	1773	89	John	Elizabeth Prier	
48	Here lieth the body of Charles Cozzens who died January the 30, 1779. Aged 51 years.		1728	1779	51	Leonard	Margaret Taylor	
49	Here lieth the body of Sarah Cozzens who died January the 14, 1781. Aged 52 years.	Wife of Charles Cozzens.	1729	1781	52	Robert Feke	Clemence Ludlam	
50	Charles Feeks died May 10, 1827. Aged 35 years.	White marble tombstone.	1792	1827	35	Robert	Mary Covert	
51	Mary Ann wife of Charles C. Feeks, died July 29, 1877. Aged 84 years.	White marble tombstone.	1793	1877	84	Jacob C. Mott	Mary Smith	

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
70	I V 1723.	Isaac Underhill, died last of June.		1723		John	Elizabeth	
71	I V 1723.	John Underhill.		1723		Jacob	Mary	
72	Sep. ye 26 1725. M. D.—D E C.	Stone lies flat.		1725				
73		Stone. No inscription.						
74		Unknown and uncertain.						
75		Unknown and uncertain.						
76	I M 1810.	Not known.		1810				
77		Stone. No inscription.						
78	Monument erected 1907.	Captain John Underhill. Mound only.						
79	1698. M. V.	Mary (Priar) Underhill.		1698				
80	1693. I. V.	Who is it?		1693				
81	Y 28 Y 12 M. 1697. F. D. I.	Tombstone says 1697, but no initials. Friends' record says 2d John died 1692; this is supposed to be 2d John. Fact of will dated 10-15-1692, probated May 16, 1693, Court of Common Pleas, Jamaica, N. Y., determines his death.		1697				
82	Infant son of Isaac and Mary E. Cocks, who died the 3d of Aug. 1857. Aged 25 days. Epitaph.		1857	1857	25d.	Isaac	Mary E.	
83	Anna L. daughter of Isaac & Mary E. Cocks died March 8, 1857. Aged 1 yr 7 m 5 days. Epitaph.		1856	1857	1y.7m.5d.	Isaac	Mary E.	
84	John W. son of John and Fanny Cox, died March 17, 1843. Æ 3 yrs.		1840	1843	3			
85	In memory of Esther daughter of Richard and Abigail Cocks who died Feb. 10, 1844 Æ 53 years.		1791	1844	53	Richard	Abigail Cocks	

86	E V 1776.	Esther Underhill. Died Oct., 1776.	1774	1776	2	Daniel	SarahFrost
87	P V 1776.	Phebe Underhill, B. 4/12/1757, D. 1/13/1776.	1757	1776	19	Daniel	SarahFrost
88	D U 1804.	Daniel Underhill, B. March 3, 1735, D. March 26, 1804	1735	1804	69	Daniel	AbigailCruger
89	S. U. 1828.	Sarah Underhill, B. 1740, D. Sept. 5, 1828.	1740	1828	88	JohnFrost	PhebeTiller
90	G F 1807.	Who is it?					
91		No stone or post. Mound.					
92		Two posts only.					
93		No stone, 1 post.					
94		Mound only.					
95		In memory of Charles Underhill who died April 19, 1853. Aged 75 years 6 mos. 8 days. Epitaph.	1778	1853			
96		In memory of Jane Underhill who died March 6, 1885. Aged 78 yrs. 3 mos. 25 days. Epitaph.	1776	1855		JacobSeaman	(?)
97		Charles C. Underhill son of Charles and Jane Died Jan. 2, 1860. Aged 53 yrs 5 mos. 12 days. Epitaph.	1807	1860		Charles	Jane
98							
99		Minnie daughter of Charles C. and Elizabeth Underhill. Died Sept. 10, 1864, Aged 24 yrs. 2 m. 18 days.	July 30, 1806			Latting	MarthaSearing
100			1840	1864	24y. 2m. 18d.		
101						Andrew	MariaFerguson
						Conselyea	
102						Charles	JaneSeaman

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
103		Post. No stone. Post not marked.						
104		Post. No stone. Jacob Cocks.						
105		Post. No stone.						
106		Post. No stone.						
107	J. P. 1698.	Supposed to be Prior.						
108		Stone only. No inscription (?)						
109	E. V.	Stone only. No inscription (?)						
110		It has been settled that this stone is the one belonging to the grave of Capt. John Underhill's wife Elizabeth, but is out of place.						
111		Stone only. Plain (?)						
112	I V 1728.	3d John Underhill. Died May 28, 1728.						
113		Stone only. Plain (?)						
114	S. V.	Susanna Underhill, 2d wife of John 3d; dau. of Benj. and Mercy (Forman) Birdsall.						
115	I. V	Probably Jacob, son of Susanna and 3d John Underhill.						
116	P V	Probably Phebe Underhill, da. of Daniel and Sarah Frost Underhill. Died Jan. 17, 1776.						
117	S V 1760.	Sarah Underhill.		Mch. 24, 1760		Daniel	Abigail Cruger	

118 D F 1763.

119 In Memory of Elizabeth Consort of John Underhill who died Jan'y 16, 1829 in the sixty eighth year of her age.

120 In Memory of John Underhill who died Jan'y 28, 1831 in the 71st year of his age.

121 Anna Relict of Isaac Cook died Sept. 9, 1838. Aged 58 years.

122 D+U January 24th 1840.

123 In Memory of Abigail wife of Richard Cocks, who died Jan'y 16, 1849 Æ 79 years.

124 In Memory of Richard Cocks who died Oct. 25, 1851 Æ 85 years.

125

126 William Parish, died February 1, 1859 Aged 54 yrs 4 mos & 17 days.

127 Sarah Parish wife of William Parish, died May 26, 1875 Aged 73 years 6 months and 12 days.

128 James Thorne died January 1891 Aged 66 yrs 4 mos 15 Ds.

129

130 I P 1728.

131 C. V.

Deborah Fleet, wife of Thomas Fleet. Died March 30, 1763.	1763	Daniel Underhill	AbigailCruger
Brown headstone.	1829	Thomas Smith	PhebeAllen
Brown headstone.		Daniel	SarahFrost
White headstone.	1838	Daniel	SarahFrost
Deborah Underhill.	1840	Daniel	SarahFrost
White headstone.	1849	Daniel	SarahFrost
Infant daughter of Wm. & Sarah Parish.	1851	Samuel	AbigailPowell
White headstone.	1805	Ambrose	DeborahWheeler
White headstone.	1802	Chas.Underhill	JaneSeaman
Stone only. No inscription. Joseph Prier, who married Deborah Underhill, da. of John and Elizabeth (Willets) Underhill. He died March 28, 1728. Born Oct. 20, 1689.	1825	Samuel	MariaHoagland
No date. Stone flat. Probably infant child of Daniel and Abigail (Cruger) Underhill.	1689	John	ElizabethBowne
	1728	39	

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

Grave No.	Remarks	Tombstone Inscription	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
132 A V 1765.		Abigail (Cruger) Underhill, da. of Wm. and Sarah H. Crooker. Born 1703, died Nov. 4, 1765; wife of Daniel Underhill. Died May 29, 1790.	1703	1765	62			
133 1700 D U	He died in his 90th year.	Mound only. Daniel Underhill (?) died Mch. 26, 1804.	1700	1790	90	John	Elizabeth Willets	
134								
135		Mound only. Sarah Underhill (?) wife of Daniel. Died Sept. 25, 1828.		1804		Daniel	Abigail Cruger	Sheet 122
136	In memory of Stephen Underhill who died February 8th 1836. Aged 70 yrs.			1828		George Underhill	Ann Frost	Sheet 122
137	In memory of Jemima wife of Stephen Underhill died March 6, 1850. Aged 81 years.	Brown headstone.		1836		Daniel	Sarah Frost	
138	Father. Stephen C. Underhill Died July 19, 1869 Aged 67 years and 11 months.	Dark headstone.	1769	1850	81	Abraham	Hannah Weeks	
139	Mother. Sarah P. wife of Stephen C. Underhill, died April 22, 1889 aged 89 years 4 months.	White stone.	1802	1869	67	Stephen	Jemima Coles	
140	Marietta wife of Abram C. Underhill died Jan. 30, 1873 Aged 32 years and 1 month. He giveth his beloved sleep.	White stone.	1800	1839	89	Wm. Peacock	Mary Jessup	
141	Harvey C. Underhill died Feb 19, 1893 aged 27 years.	White stone.	1841	1873	32y. 1m.	Israel Jones		
142 S P 1711.		Quincy granite headstone.	1866	1893	27			
143 M C 1711.		Sarah Prier.	1687	1711	24	John	Elizabeth Bowne	
144	Richard L. Parish, died Feb. 16, 1893. Aged 89 years.		1804	1893	89			

145	Sarah wife of Richard L. Parish. Died Dec. 30, 1880. Aged 57 years.	Stone. No inscription.	1723	1880	57	
146		Ann Carpenter, wife of Jas. Carpenter, who was son of Jacob and Hannah (Pearce) Carpenter. Dau. of John & Rebecca Frost Underhill. D. Dec. 14, 1775.				
147	A C 1775.	John Underhill. B. Jan. 25, 1730, D. Oct. 22, 1798.	1730	1798	68	Daniel AbigailCruger
148	J + V Aged 68 years.	Post only.				Daniel
149	Frost Underhill, Died Aug. 6, 1813 aged 39 yrs 21 days.	Mound only.				
150						
151						
152	In Memory of Margaret Underhill wife of Daniel Underhill, died April 16th 1841 Aged 76 years 9 months.	Brown headstone.	1765	1841	76y.9m.	Thos.Smith PhebeAllen
153	In Memory of Daniel Underhill died March 13, 1842 Aged 77 years 8 months and 2 days.	Brown headstone.	1765	1842	77y.8m.2d.	John RebeccaFrost
154	Sarah Daughter of Daniel & Mar- garet Underhill Born Apl. 19, 1804. Died Aug. 23, 1877.	White marble headstone.	1804	1877	73	Daniel MargaretSmith
155	My Beloved Husband Smith Under- hill Born June 23rd 1790 Died June 29th 1830 Aged 90 years 6 days.	White marble headstone.	1790	1880	90	Daniel MargaretSmith
156	Phebe B. wife of Smith Underhill Born September 15th 1803. Died March 11, 1890. Aged 86 years 6 mos.					
157	Sacred to the Memory of Sarah E. wife of Richard Cox. Died May 13, 1858 Aged 29 years 4 mos.		1803	1890	87	Thos.Cock Jane (Van Nostrand)
158	IN Memory of Sarah Daughter of Smith U. and Mary A. Cox. Born Sept. 3d, 1858. Died Jan. 15, 1890. (Epitaph.)	White marble headstone.	1829	1858	29y.4m.	
159	J. S. 1836.	Quincy granite headstone.	Sept.3,1858	1890	32	1836

Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
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160	Sarah Hyde 1st wife of Percival Golden Died 1819 aged 34 years.
161	Sacred to the Memory of Percival Golding Died June 13, 1870. Aged 84 yrs 3 mo's and 7 days. (Epitaph.)
162	Ann Baker second wife of Percival Golden, Died 1830 aged 30 years.
163	
164	N. G.
165	Ephraim Goldin. Aug. 3, 1793.
166	Hannah Golding, 1805.
167	Ephraim Golding 1817.
168	Elizabeth Golding Feb. 10, 1778 3 P. M. Aug. 6, 1897.
169	
170	
171	
172	Charles Goldin. Dec. 15, 1817.
173	Valentine Cocks. 1840.
174	Anna Cocks. Aug. 4, 1823.
175	In Memory of Smith U. Cox who died Oct. 9, 1860. Aged 33 yrs. (Epitaph.)
176	Samuel Cox.
177	Anna Cox.
178	Isabella Underhill B March 18, 1879 D Dec. 18, 1879.
179	
180	

181	Nancy Underhill B 9, 22, 1764 D 9, 19, 1806.	1764	1806						
182	George Underhill B 10, 15, 1753 D 11, 30, 1830.	1753	1830						
183	In memory of Robert F. Underhill Born May 21st 1787 Died Aug. 21 1870. Aged 83 yrs 3 mo. The best of Husbands and Fathers.	1787	1870	83.3					
184	In Memory of Mary T. Underhill wife of Robert F. Underhill B February 13, 1787 D October 20, 1872 Aged 85 yrs 8 mos 7. d	1787	1872	85.8.7	Hewlett Townsend	Ann Hewlett			
185	In Memory of Abram R. son of George R. and Ann Elizabeth Underhill who died August 24, 1841 Aged 4 yrs and 4 d.	1837	1841	4.4	George R.	Ann E.			Locust Valley
186	In Memory of Phebe wife David C. Underhill D Oct. 22, 1861 Aged 66 yrs 3 mos 24 ds.	1795	1861	66.3.24					
187	In Memory of David C. Underhill Born Nov. 15, 1788 Died Sept. 11, 1869 Aged 79 yrs 9 mos 23 ds.	1788	1869	79.9.23	George	Nancy Feke			Locust Valley
188	Mary Underhill wife of Abraham Underhill Died Feb. 26, 1863 Aged 75 yrs 5 mos & 7 ds.	1788	1863	75.5.7					Locust Valley
189	In Memory of Jonathan Underhill Died June 1876 Aged 87 yrs 7 mos & 2 ds.	1789	1876	87.7.2					
190	In Memory of Jane wife of Jonathan Underhill D Jan. 20th 1883 In her 93d year.	1791	1883	93	John	Sarah Frost			
191	Our Mother Phebe S. Udall Died September 28, 1872 Aged 72 years 6 months and 21 Days.	1800	1872	72.6.21	Daniel Underhill	Margaret Smith			

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
192	Our Father Thomas P. Udall Died January 10, 1834 Aged 31 years 2 month and 2 days. Also our brothers Willet Udall Died June 18, 1826 aged 10 months and 10 days and Hamilton J. Udall Died Apl. 20, 1854 aged 23 years 11 months and 20 days.		1803	1834	31.2.2	Richard	Deborah Powell	
193	Our Mother at Rest Elizabeth U. wife of John K. Cashow Died April 27, 1876 Aged 83 yrs 1 mo & 9 Days.		1825	1826	10m.10d.	Thos.P.	PhebeS.	
194	Father Benj. C. Underhill Born Aug. 18, 1824 Died April 24, 1888.		1831	1854	23.11.20	Thos.P.	PhebeS.	
195	In Memory of Stephen C. Underhill son of Benj. C. V. A. Underhill D Oct. 20, 1859 Aged 39 yrs 4 m 4 d.	The V. A. should be P. A., for Phebe A. Underhill. Mistake of stonecutter.	1796	1876	83.1.9	Daniel	Margaret Smith	
196	By Norman and Harriett M. Cook in Memory of their son Robert M. who died Nov. 22d 1886 Aged 43 yrs Also his wife		1824	1888	64	Stephen	Sarah Peacock	
197	Emma Daughter of Isaac & Mary E. Cox Died Feb. 23, 1877 Aged 29 yrs. (Epitaph.)		1820	1859	39.4.4	Benj.C.	PhebeA.	
198	In Memory of George R. Underhill Born in Troy, N. Y., January 20, 1809. Died at Matinecock, L. I., Dec. 1, 1884 Aged 75 yrs 11 mo 29 ds. "An honest man is the noblest work of God"	1 tombstone between the 2 graves.	1843	1886	43	Norman	HarriettM.	
199	No stone—2 stakes only.	Son of Geo. Hewlitt Underhill.	1848	1877	29	Isaac Cox	MaryE.Cox	
200	In Memory of George H. Underhill Born March 20, 1843 Died May 4, 1873 Aged 30 yrs 1 mo 11 d.		1809	1884	75.11.29	Abraham	Mary Raymond	Locust Valley

- 201 Amy K. Underhill wife of Jacob S. Underhill Died June 6, 1854 Aged 36 years 8 months and 19 Days.
- 202 Jacob S. Underhill Born 8th Mo 17th 1816 Died 1st Mo 13th 1886 Aged 69 yrs 4 mos 26 days.
- 203 Phebe Ann Townsend wife of Jacob S. Underhill Born 1st Mo 17th 1817 Died 10th Mo 24th 1889.
- 204 In Memory of George son of John and Rebecca Underhill Born Dec. 24th 1824 Died July 20th 1891.
- 205 John K. Underhill Born Oct. 8, 1836 Died Sept. 16, 1891. Member of Co. A, 5th Regt Conn. Volunteers 1861.
- 206-206A Clarence H. Born July 10, 1877 Died Aug. 3, 1877 Kate Born March 8th 1880 Died July 16th 1880. Children of J. K. & K. L. Underhill.
- 207-207A Clara Died Jan. 17, 1885 6 yrs 3 m 9 d. Jacob S. Died July 18, 1885 2 yrs. Children of J. K. & C. L. Underhill.
- 208 In Memory of Mary E. wife of Isaac Cocks Died Nov. 9th 1890 Aged 71 yrs 3 mo 8 ds. (Epitaph.)
- 209 In Memory of Isaac Cocks Died Feb. 12th 1881 Aged 69 yrs 5 mo and 6 days.
- 210-210A Sarah A. wife of Francis Y. Underhill Died July 9 1890 Aged 42 years 1 mo & 22 days also their son Francis H. Died Aug. 1, 1890 Aged 24 days.
- 211 Ann Seeker wife of Richard Heley Died March 3, 1896 In the 82d year of her age.

Mother of Mrs. M. U. Cocks	1818	1854	Daniel Kirk	Mary Titus	Locust Valley
Father of Mrs. M. U. Cocks	1816	1886	David	Phebe Smith	Locust Valley
	1817	1889	Alfred Cock		Locust Valley
	1824	1891	John	Rebecca	
	1836	1891	Jacob S.	Amy Kirk	Locust Valley
	1877	1877	John K.	Katherine L.	
In one grave.	1880	1880			
	1885	1885	John K.	Catherine L.	
In one grave.	1883	1885	John K.	Catherine L.	
	1819	1890	Samuel Thorne	Maria Hoagland	
	1812	1881	Richard John Wright	Abigail Underhill Sophia Weeks	
	1848	1890			
In 1 grave.					
Between Nos. 11 and 12 on diagram there seems to be a new grave. Ann Heley, wife of Richard.					
		1896			82

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

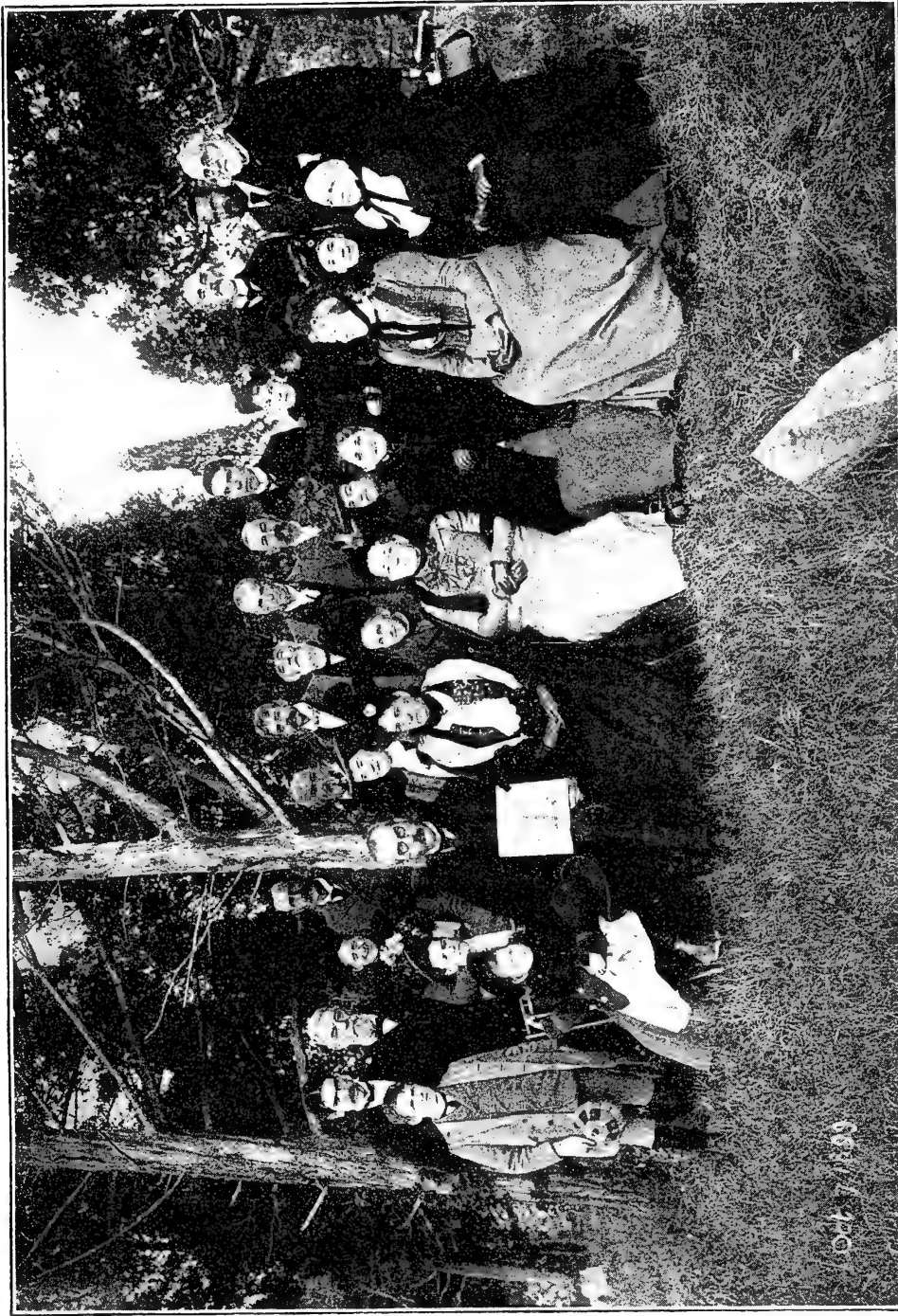
Grave No.	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
212	2 posts only.	Between Nos. 16 and 17 on diagram there seems to be a new grave. Who is it?						
213	Joseph Fisher	Next No. 17 on diagram.						
214	Jane Box.	At head of No. 14 on diagram and off regular line.						
215	No inscription. Sarah Jane Newell, wife of John Newell B 1817 D Dec. 16, 1896.	2 posts only; mound; no tombstone; near No. 58 on diagram. (To be located.)						
216	—Eliza M. Parish wife of James Thorne Died Feb 3d 1894 Aged 60 yrs 4 mo's 27 ds.							
217	J. C. P. 1717.	Next to No. 128 on diagram Between Nos. 142 and 143 on diagram.	1834	1894	60.4.27	William	Sarah Underhill	
218	Mound.	North of No. 146 on diagram. Rebecca Underhill, wife of John Underhill (4th), B. July 8, 1731; D. Apl. 17, 1808; da. of Geo. & Ann (Underhill) Frost.						
219	In Memory of Mary A. wife of Smith U. Cox Died Jan 14, 1895 Aged 65 years. (Epitaph.)	Quincy granite headstone.	1731	1808	77	George Frost	Ann Underhill	
220	Mother Phebe A. Underhill Born July 2, 1828 Died Jan 28, 1894.	Wife of Benj. C. Underhill.	1830	1895	65			
221	In Memory of Ann Elizabeth Underhill wife of George R. Underhill 1810-1896 At Rest.	Tombstone in 1910. No tombstone in 1897. White marble headstone.	1828	1894	66	John K. Cashow	Elizabeth Underhill	
			1810	1896	86	Robert	Mary Townsend	Locust Valley

222	Townsend W. Underhill son of Francis Y. and Sarah Wright Underhill Died May 21, 1894 Aged 22 yrs 3 mos & 17 das.	1872	1894	22.3.17	Francis Y.	Sarah Wright	Texas
(ADDITIONAL NUMBERS RECORDED IN 1910.)							
223	Benjamin Secker Born March 1793 Died Jan 24 1872	1793	1872	79			
224	Maria Robinson wife of Benjamin Secker. Born Dec 1795 Died Feb 18, 1874.	1795	1874	79			
225							
226							
227	Townsend Jones Underhill 1864-1900.	1864	1900	36	Abraham C.		Denver
228	Isabel B. Underhill 1836-1902.	1886	1902	16			Locust Valley
229	Julia P. Underhill 1825-1907.	1825	1907	82			Locust Valley
230	Sarah Frost widow of Joseph Latting Born Oct 1, 1820 Died July 26, 1907.	1820	1907				
230A	Joseph Latting Born 1812 Died Jan 2, 1867 in his 50th year.	1812	1867				
230B	William Dealle Latting Born 1855 Died Nov 28, 1863.	1855	1863				
231	Thomas F. Underhill Died Dec. 26, 1898 in his 86th year. He giveth his beloved sleep.	1812	1898				
232							

UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND, INC., RECORD (Continued).

No. Grave	Tombstone Inscription	Remarks	Year of Birth	Year of Death	Age at Death	Name of Father	Name of Mother	Residence
233	Ann Lawrence 3d wife of Percival Golden Died Jan 21, 1872 Aged 65 years.	Between Nos. 159 and 160 on diagram.	1807	1872	65			
234	Smith E. Underhill Sept 22, 1865 Oct 25, 1903.	Near No. 195 on diagram.	1365	1903	38			
235	In Memory of Elizabeth P. daughter of Isaac & Mary E. Cocks March 4, 1844 Apr 20, 1902.	Next to No. 208 on diagram.	1844	1902	58	Isaac Cocks	Mary E.	
236	Henry V. son of M. R. and Phebe U. Dickson Born April 11, 1892, Died March 11, 1894.		1892	1894	2	M. R. Dickson	Phebe Underhill	Glen Cove
237		Mound only. Who is it?						
238	Underhill Robert Townsend Underhill Jan 2, 1834—Feb. 10, 1901 His wife Rolena Allen Jan 28, 1840—	Monument in center of plot. R. T. U. on foot-stone. She is living at East Orange, N. J.	1834	1901	67	Geo. R.	Ann E.	East Orange, N. J.

Completed on final revision by D. Harris Underhill assisted by Geo. W. Cocks and Arthur Wilbur on July 5, 6, 1910.



UNDERHILL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Family Reunion in the Underhill Burying Ground, Oct. 7th, 1899, at Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y. (Matinecock) to commemorate the birth of Capt. John Underhill, born Oct. 7, 1597. Reading from left to right.

Standing: Arthur M. Fowler, Stephen G. Underhill, Peter U. Fowler, Mrs. Gertrude H. Abbott, Abraham C. Underhill, Samuel R. Underhill, Irving Underhill, George W. Underhill, John J. Weeks, Frank Y. Underhill, William U. Light, Mrs. Sarah U. Carpenter, Charles L. Chadeayne, Arthur Wilbur, George W. Cocks.

Seated: Miss Marianna Dickson, Mrs. C. B. U. Alpers, David Harris Underhill, Miss Alice H. Underhill, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus (Estelle Emma), Mrs. Phebe Dickson, Mrs. Samuel R. Underhill, Mrs. Frank Y. Underhill, Mrs. Marianna U. Cocks, Mrs. Reuben H. Underhill (Harriett Lukens), Miss Eliza E. Underhill, Miss Pamela Underhill.

RECORD OF INTERMENTS IN UNDERHILL BURYING GROUND AFTER 1910

(NOT LOCATED ON MAP.)

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Death.</i>
D. Kirk Underhill	March 19, 1846.	January 29, 1912.
Catharine L. Underhill	March 4, 1842.	August 24, 1914.
James R. Cocks	March 11, 1842.	June 28, 1915.
Frank Y. Underhill	February 21, 1847.	January 11, 1916.
Samuel V. Underhill	March 14, 1848.	January 24, 1918.
Almera Titus	March 30, 1852.	February 24, 1918.
John Henry Underhill	November 25, 1839.	May 21, 1918.
Joseph Fisher	1862.	1919.
Rolena Allan Underhill	January 28, 1840.	January 1, 1919.
Emily Cocks		January 25, 1919.
Martha Jane Smith	January 8, 1837.	December 3, 1919.
Arthur G. Wilbur	April 26, 1852.	July 12, 1920.
Onto Smith	March 8, 1869.	May 12, 1922.
Peter Cocks		1923?
George A. Underhill	June 10, 1867.	January 31, 1924.
Edward Post Titus	March 19, 1845.	February 15, 1924.
Col. John Torboss Underhill	August 17, 1842.	May 16, 1924.
Matilda C. Underhill	April 20, 1853.	November 23, 1925.

Notes

NOTE NO. 1.

Quoted from John Fiske's *Beginnings of New England* (pp. 128-134).
Printed by permission of and by arrangement with Houghton, Mifflin Co.:

"Before the little federation of towns had framed its government, it had its Indian question to dispose of. Three years before the migration led by Hooker, a crew of eight traders, while making their way up the river to the Dutch station on the site of Hartford, had been murdered by a party of Indians subject to Sassacus, chief sachem of the Pequots. Negotiations concerning this outrage had gone on between Sassacus and the government at Boston, and the Pequots had promised to deliver up the murderers, but had neglected to do so. In the summer of 1636 some Indians on Block Island subject to the Narragansetts murdered the pioneer John Oldham, who was sailing on the Sound, and captured his little vessel. At this, says Underhill, 'God stirred up the hearts' of Governor Vane and the rest of the magistrates. They were determined to make an end of the Indian question and show the savages that such things would not be endured. First an embassy was sent to Canonicus and his nephew Miantonomo, chief sachems of the Narragansetts, who hastened to disclaim all responsibility for the murder, and to throw the blame entirely upon the Indians of the island. Vane then sent out three vessels under command of Endicott, who ravaged Block Island, burning wigwams, sinking canoes, and slaying dogs, for the men had taken to the woods. Endicott then crossed to the mainland to reckon with the Pequots. He demanded the surrender of the murderers, with a thousand fathoms of wampum for damages; and not getting a satisfactory answer, he attacked the Indians, killed a score of them, seized their ripe corn, and burned and spoiled what he could. But such reprisals served only to enrage the red men. Lyon Gardiner, commander of the Saybrook fort, complained to Endicott: 'You come hither to raise these wasps about my ears; then you will take wing and flee away.' The immediate effect was to incite Sassacus to do his utmost to compass the ruin of the English. The superstitious awe with which the white men were at first regarded had been somewhat lessened by familiar contact with them, as in Æsop's fable of the fox and the lion. The resources of Indian diplomacy were exhausted in the attempt to unite the Narragansett warriors with the Pequots in a grand crusade against the white men. Such a combination could hardly have been as formidable as that which was effected forty years afterward in King Philip's war; for the savages had not as yet become accustomed to fire-arms, and the English settlements did not present so many points exposed to attack; but

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there is no doubt that it might have wrought fearful havoc. We can, at any rate, find no difficulty in comprehending the manifold perplexity of the Massachusetts men at this time, threatened as they were at once by an Indian crusade, by the machinations of a faithless king, and by a bitter theological quarrel at home, in this eventful year when they laid aside part of their incomes to establish Harvard College.

"The schemes of Sassacus were unsuccessful. The hereditary enmity of the Narragansetts toward their Pequot rivals was too strong to be lightly overcome. Roger Williams, taking advantage of this feeling, so worked upon the minds of the Narragansett chiefs that in the autumn of 1636 they sent an embassy to Boston and made a treaty of alliance with the English. The Pequots were thus left to fight out their own quarrel; and had they still been separated from the English by the distance between Boston and the Thames river, the feud might very likely have smouldered until the drift of events had given a different shape to it. But as the English had in this very year thrown out their advanced posts into the lower Connecticut valley, there was clearly no issue from the situation save in deadly war. All through the winter of 1636-37 the Connecticut towns were kept in a state of alarm by the savages. Men going to their work were killed and horribly mangled. A Wethersfield man was kidnapped and roasted alive. Emboldened by the success of this feat, the Pequots attacked Wethersfield, massacred ten people, and carried away two girls. Wrought up to desperation by these atrocities, the Connecticut men appealed to Massachusetts and Plymouth for aid, and put into service ninety of their own number, under command of John Mason, an excellent and sturdy officer who had won golden opinions from Sir Thomas Fairfax, under whom he had served in the Netherlands. It took time to get men from Boston, and all that Massachusetts contributed to the enterprise at its beginning was that eccentric dare-devil John Underhill, with a force of twenty men. Seventy friendly Mohegans, under their chief Uncas, eager to see vengeance wrought upon their Pequot oppressors, accompanied the expedition. From the fort at Saybrook this little company set sail on the twentieth of May, 1637, and landed in brilliant moonlight near Point Judith, where they were reinforced by four hundred Narragansetts and Nyantics. From this point they turned westward toward the stronghold of the Pequots, near the place where the town of Stonington now stands. As they approached the dreaded spot the courage of the Indian allies gave out, and they slunk behind, declaring that Sassacus was a god whom it was useless to think of attacking. The force with which Mason and Underhill advanced to the fray consisted of just seventy-seven Englishmen. Their task was to assault and carry an entrenched fort or walled village containing seven hundred Pequots. The fort was a circle of two or three acres in area, girdled by a palisade of sturdy sapling-trunks, set firm and deep into the ground, the narrow interstices between them serving as loopholes wherefrom to reconnoitre any one passing by and to shoot at assailants. At opposite sides of this stronghold were two openings barely large enough to let any one

go through. Within this enclosure were the crowded wigwams. The attack was skillfully managed, and was a complete surprise. A little before daybreak Mason, with sixteen men, occupied one of the doors, while Underhill made sure of the other. The Indians in panic sought first one outlet and then the other, and were ruthlessly shot down, whichever way they turned. A few succeeded in breaking loose, but these were caught and tomahawked by the Indian allies, who, though afraid to take the risks of the fight, were ready enough to help slay the fugitives. The English threw firebrands among the wigwams, and soon the whole village was in a light blaze, and most of the savages suffered the horrible death which they were so fond of inflicting upon their captives. Of the seven hundred Pequots in the stronghold, but five got away with their lives. All this bloody work had been done in less than an hour, and of the English there had been two killed and sixteen wounded. It was the end of the Pequot nation. Of the remnant which had not been included in this wholesale slaughter, most were soon afterwards destroyed piecemeal in a running fight which extended as far westward as the site of Fairfield. Sassacus fled across the Hudson river to the Mohawks, who slew him and sent his scalp to Boston, as a peace-offering to the English. The few survivors were divided between the Mohegans and Narragansetts and adopted into those tribes. Truly the work was done with Cromwellian thoroughness. The tribe which had lorded it so fiercely over the New England forests was all at once wiped out of existence. So terrible a vengeance the Indians had never heard of. If the name of Pequot had hitherto been a name of terror, so now did the Englishmen win the inheritance of that deadly prestige. Not for eight-and-thirty years after the destruction of the Pequots, not until a generation of red men had grown up that knew not Underhill and Mason, did the Indian of New England dare again to lift his hand against the white man.

"Such scenes of wholesale slaughter are not pleasant reading in this milder age. But our forefathers felt that the wars of Canaan afforded a sound precedent for such cases; and, indeed, if we remember what the soldiers of Tilly and Wallenstein were doing at this very time in Germany, we shall realize that the work of Mason and Underhill would not have been felt by any one in that age to merit censure or stand in need of excuses. As a matter of practical policy the annihilation of the Pequots can be condemned only by those who read history so incorrectly as to suppose that savages, whose business is to torture and slay, can always be dealt with according to the methods in use between civilized peoples. A mighty nation, like the United States, is in honour bound to treat the red man with scrupulous justice and refrain from cruelty in punishing his delinquencies. But if the founders of Connecticut, in confronting a danger which threatened their very existence, struck with savage fierceness, we cannot blame them. The world is so made that it is only in that way that the higher races have been able to preserve themselves and carry on their progressive work.

"The overthrow of the Pequots was a cardinal event in the planting of New

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England. It removed the chief obstacle to the colonization of the Connecticut coast, and brought the inland settlers into such unimpeded communication with those on tide-water as to prepare the way for the formation of the New England confederacy. Its first fruits were seen in the direction taken by the next wave of migration, which ended the Puritan exodus from England to America. About a month after the storming of the palisaded village there arrived in Boston a company of wealthy London merchants, with their families."

See Brodhead's History of New York, pp. 271-272; Winthrop, i., 189, 193-235; Morton's Memorial, 185-195; Hubbard's Narrative; Col. Rec. Conn., 9; Mason in Mass. Hist. Coll., XVIII., 131-151; Gardiner in Mass. Hist. Coll., XXIII., 136-154; Underhill in Mass. Hist. Coll., XXVI., 4-25; Chalmers, 291, 292; Trumbull, i., 69-93; Bancroft, i., 397-402; Hildreth, i., 238-252; Capt. John Underhill, *Newes from America*.

NOTE NO. 2.

See Brodhead's History of New York, i., p. 388-390.

NOTE NO. 3.

See Brodhead's History of New York, i., p. 390-392.

NOTE NO. 4.

Van Rensselaer, History of New York, i., p. 340.

NOTE NO. 5.

Copy made by William A. Robbins from a photograph of the original deed from the Indian Proprietors to Capt. John Underhill. The wording now lost or illegible is indicated in my copy by (); but the same has been supplied from what purports to be a complete copy of this instrument, printed in Vol. 1 of the printed Town Records of Oyster Bay (see page 681). An endorsement on the original deed shows it was recorded. Probably this was in the office of the Secretary of the Colony, whose papers and books are now in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany. No record of it has been found either at Jamaica, L. I., or on the Oyster Bay records.

NOTE NO. 6.

Copy of letter from Thomas Stewardson, Jr., to Wm. Underhill, Esq., of Wimbledon, England:

"Germantown, Philadelphia, Decem. 14, 1869.

"Dear Sir:

"You may perhaps recollect that in a former letter I spoke of my intention to perform a pilgrimage to the grave of Capt. Underhill, near Oyster Bay, on Long Island. I succeeded in finding his tomb, on the 22d October last, but in that distant and secluded spot, it was quite out of the question to get a photographer. I have made the above wretched attempt, with my pen, to give

you some idea of the place. The stone is a small one, and very much decayed, but after carefully removing the lichens with which it was covered, the final figure 2 is quite perceptible, tho' not as readily so as the 16.

"By its side is another stone, on which the figures are very distinct—date 1697, initials I. D. Even more legible than this is another, at a short distance bearing also the letters I. V. and the date 1723.

"Capt. John Underhill's grave is not precisely at the foot of the tree, which, by the way, is not a cypress as you were informed, but an unusually large specimen of what we call the Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*). The graveyard is, either purposely, or accidentally, thickly sown with these trees, which have a sufficiently funereal aspect. It stands on a hill, overlooking Oyster Bay and Long Island Sound, and the prospect is very lovely indeed.

"E. V. on stone near Capt. U.'s grave is said to mark the spot where his second wife Elizabeth, is buried. I never had any doubt before, that her name was Field, and that she was a descendant of the Astronomer, but am now somewhat puzzled by the concurrent testimony, or rather the tradition, of the neighborhood, where many descendants of J. U. still reside, that her name was Feke. Certainly Feke (and Feek) abounds in that part of the graveyard, but not a single Field did I find. A certain 'Squire' Feek, who guided me to the spot, had always understood that Capt. John's wife belonged to his family. If at any time, you could throw light upon this point, and have leisure and inclination to write, I will be most happy to hear from you.

"This pretty, but neglected graveyard is at Matinicoek, some 3 miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and I heard whilst there, of an intention to erect a Monument over the remains of 'Fighting John.' If this be done, I trust that the original stone, which is so mouldered as to be easily removed by a single person, will be preserved somewhere in the 'Monument.'

"A series of mishaps has resulted in blotting my paper in a disgraceful fashion, but I will venture to send it as it is, on account of the poor sketch at the beginning.

"I remain,

"Your most Obt. Servant,

"Thos. Stewardson, Jr.

"Wm. Underhill, Esq., &c."

The above letter was sent to William Underhill, Wimbledon, England, in 1869, and by him presented to the Underhill Society of America a few years later.

CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL'S LETTER.

Hansard Knowles,

28th 4th Mo. 1638.

Worthee and Beloved: Rembering my kind love to Mr. Hilton, I now send you a note of my tryalls at Boston. O that I may come out of thys and ye like Tryalls as goold sevene tymes purified in ye furnice! After ye rulers at Boston had fayled to fastenne what Roger Harlakenden was Pleased to call ye damnable Errors of Anne Hutchinson upon me. But Governor Winthrop sayed I must abyde ye examing of ye week I was convened before them. Sir Henry Vane the Governor, Dudley Haynes, with masters Shepherd and Hugh Peters, present with others. They propounded that I was to be examined touching one mistress Miriam Wilbore for carnally looking at her at ye lecture in Boston, when Master Shepherd expounded. The Mistris Wilbore hath been dealt with for coming to that lecture with a pair of wanton open worked gloves, slit at the thumbs and fingers for the purpose of taking snuff. For as Master Cotton observed be but for the intent of taking filthy snuff? and he quoted Gregory Naziazen on good works. Master Peters sayd that marriage was the occasion that the Devill took to cast his fiery darts and lay his pitfalls of temptation to catch frale flesh and blood. She is to farther dealt with for taken snuff. How the good creature tobacco can be an offence. I cannot see.

O my Beloved, how these proud Pharisees labour about the minte and cummine. Governor Winthrop inquired of me if I confessed the matter: I said I wished a coppy of there charge. Sir Henry Vane said there was no neede of any coppie seeing I was guilty, charges being made out when there was no uncertaintie whether ye accused was guilty or not, and to lighten ye accused with ye nature of hys cryme, here was no need. Master Cotton sayd, 'Did you not look on Mistress Wilbore?' I confessed that that I did. He then said 'Then you are Verilie guilty, brother Underhill:' I sayd nay I did not with evil intente. Master Peters sayd 'Why did you not look at Sister Newell or Sister Upham?' I said verilie they be not desyerable as to temporall graces. Then Hugh Peters and all cryed, 'It is enough, he had confessed,' and so passes Excommunication.

Boston 28th 4th mo. 1638 your fellow traveller in ye vale of teares.

JOHN UNDERHILL.

—[From Knickerbocker Magazine, Vol. 38, 1851, p. 426.

CORRIGENDA.

At the time, some forty years ago, when Mr. Stephen B. Jacobs wrote his sketch of John Underhill's remarkable career, many of the dates and incidents of that career had not been subjected to that careful comparison with original records which is now expected in all historical research. Consequently it is not surprising that Mr. Jacobs's study requires to be corrected in several particulars.

It will be obvious, for example, that the honor of being "the first Puritan Captain on American soil" rests with Miles Standish, who preceded Captain John Underhill by a decade. Further, the definite English ancestry ascribed to him on pages 5 and 6 has not yet been established in the precise manner stated.

Again, on page 6 it is implied that he did not return to England in 1634. The contrary is the case. It is demonstrable from the correspondence of John Winthrop that Underhill sailed for England in the November of 1634—he had "leave to go and see his friends in Holland"—and the Records of the Colony show that he had returned to Boston by the September of 1635.

On page 7 the statement as to the relations between Dover, N. H., and Massachusetts needs to be qualified by recognition of the fact that Underhill, according to his letters to John Winthrop, endangered his position at Dover by favoring some sort of union with Massachusetts. And it should be noted with regard to his deputyship to New Haven (page 7) that it was the people of Stamford—"the free burgesses" there—who conferred that honor upon him and not "the government at New Haven."

It will clarify the statements on page 8 and enhance Underhill's renown if it is remembered that it was the Dutch who took the initiative in enlisting his services against those Indians whom Director Kieft had embittered, and that he and Isaac Allerton were specially deputed by Kieft to solicit the aid of New Haven.

Stuyvesant's arrest of Underhill, referred to on page 10, was before, not after, his summons to the English on Long Island. That unjustifiable arrest, indeed, was probably one of the reasons why Underhill was convinced that it was futile to expect good government from Stuyvesant so long as he allowed his policy to be moulded by his treacherous Fiscal, Van Tienhoven.

On page 11 "Thomas Fowes" is a misprint for "Thomas Fones".

With regard to the English revolt of 1664 (page 11) Underhill and his two associates were merely the English witnesses to Scott's ludicrous "treaty" with Stuyvesant. It is clear from Underhill's letters with reference to Scott that he was under no delusions as to that amazing adventurer.

A misleading impression may easily be derived from the statement on page 12 as to Underhill having "denounced Nicolls" and resigned his offices. He merely reported to Nicolls some protests which had been made to him as High Constable and Under Sheriff, and his resignation, tendered in 1666, concerned chiefly his military position and was prompted by his "years and other cares". His relations with the first English Governor of New York were cordial to the last.

Then on page 35 the statement of Colonel John Torboss Underhill to the effect that Underhill was "one of the three who signed the Charter of Boston" needs to be qualified to the extent that his name is third on the list of those who were present at the first recorded town meeting of Boston; while his invaluable services in connection with the Pequot War were rendered long prior to his settling at Oyster Bay.

Finally, by a strange oversight of the printer's reader, the date on the title-page is given as "MDCCCXXVI" instead of "MDCCCCXXVI".

December 14th, 1927.

(sd) HENRY C. SHELLEY.

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THIS IS NO. 69

FULL LOT. DIMENSIONS.
 NORTH 171 ft. 8 in.
 WEST 200 ft. 4 in.
 SOUTH 172 ft. 4 in.
 EAST 202 ft.

ORIGINAL LOT.
 NORTH 117 ft.
 WEST 200 ft. 4 in.
 SOUTH 117 ft.
 EAST 202 ft.

NEW LOT.
 NORTH 54 ft. 8 in.
 WEST 200 ft. 4 in.
 SOUTH 55 ft. 4 in.
 EAST 200 ft. 4 in.

FIRST BURIAL.

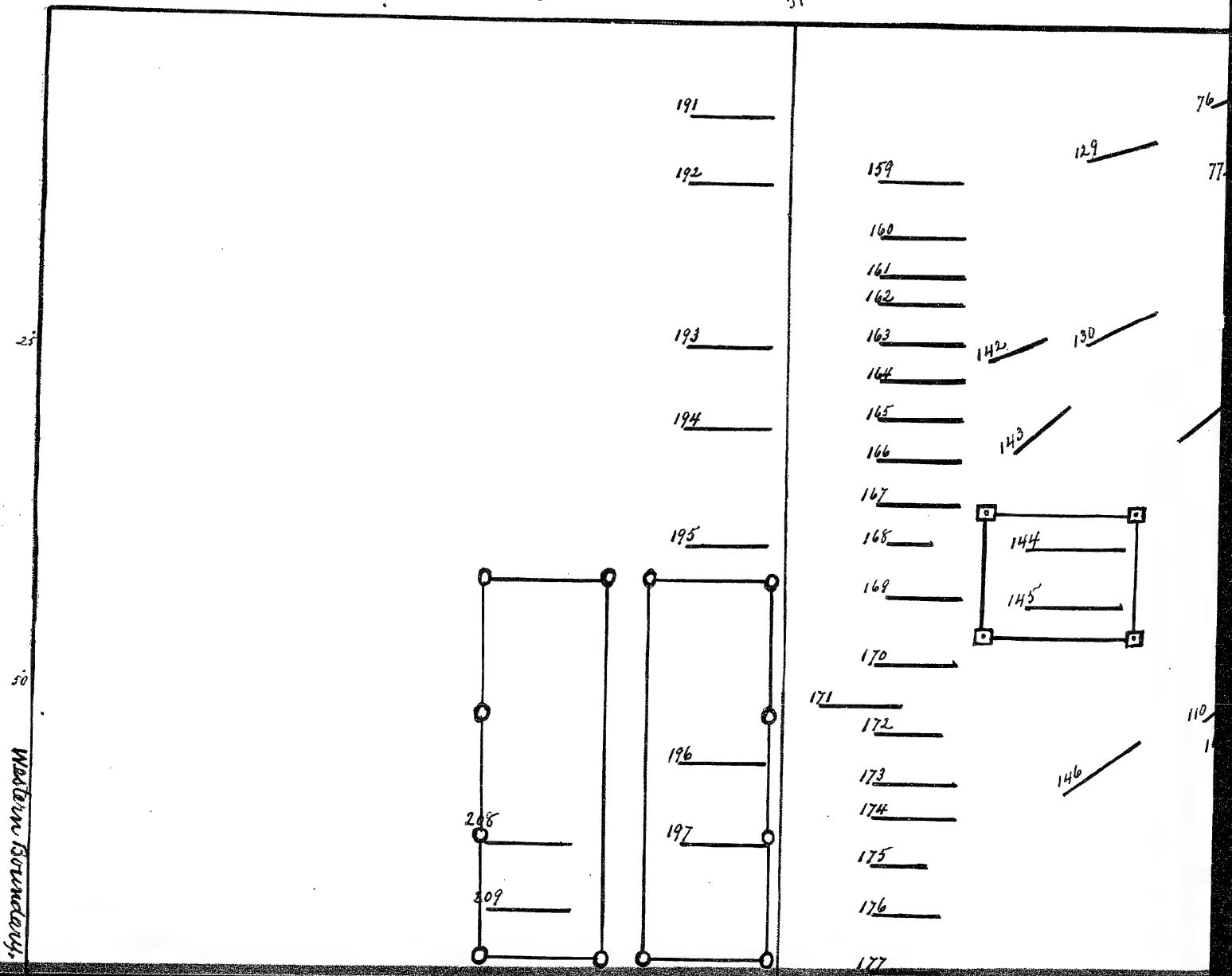
FIRST UNDERHILL BURIED.

UNDERHILL

MATINECOCK, L.I. *bounded by*
Northern Boundary.

New addition in 1870. 54 ft 8 in.

54' 8"



BURIAL.

UNDERHILL BURIED.

DERHILL

TINECOCK, L.I.

bounded by
Northern Boundary.

DIAGRAM
of the

CEMETERY

(Burying Ground)

THOMAS F. UNDERHILL.

Original Lot 117 ft.

ORIGINAL LOT
DEEDED IN JULY 6th 1843.

To Charles Underhill, Smith Underhill,
BY John Underhill, David C. Underhill,
Hillsboro Ohio. Stephen C. Underhill,
NEW LOT BY J. F. U. and John D. Feeks.
IN March 20th 1878 to Geo. R. Underhill,
Jacob S. Underhill, Trustees.
Benj. C. Underhill.

Drawn by D. HARRIS UNDERHILL

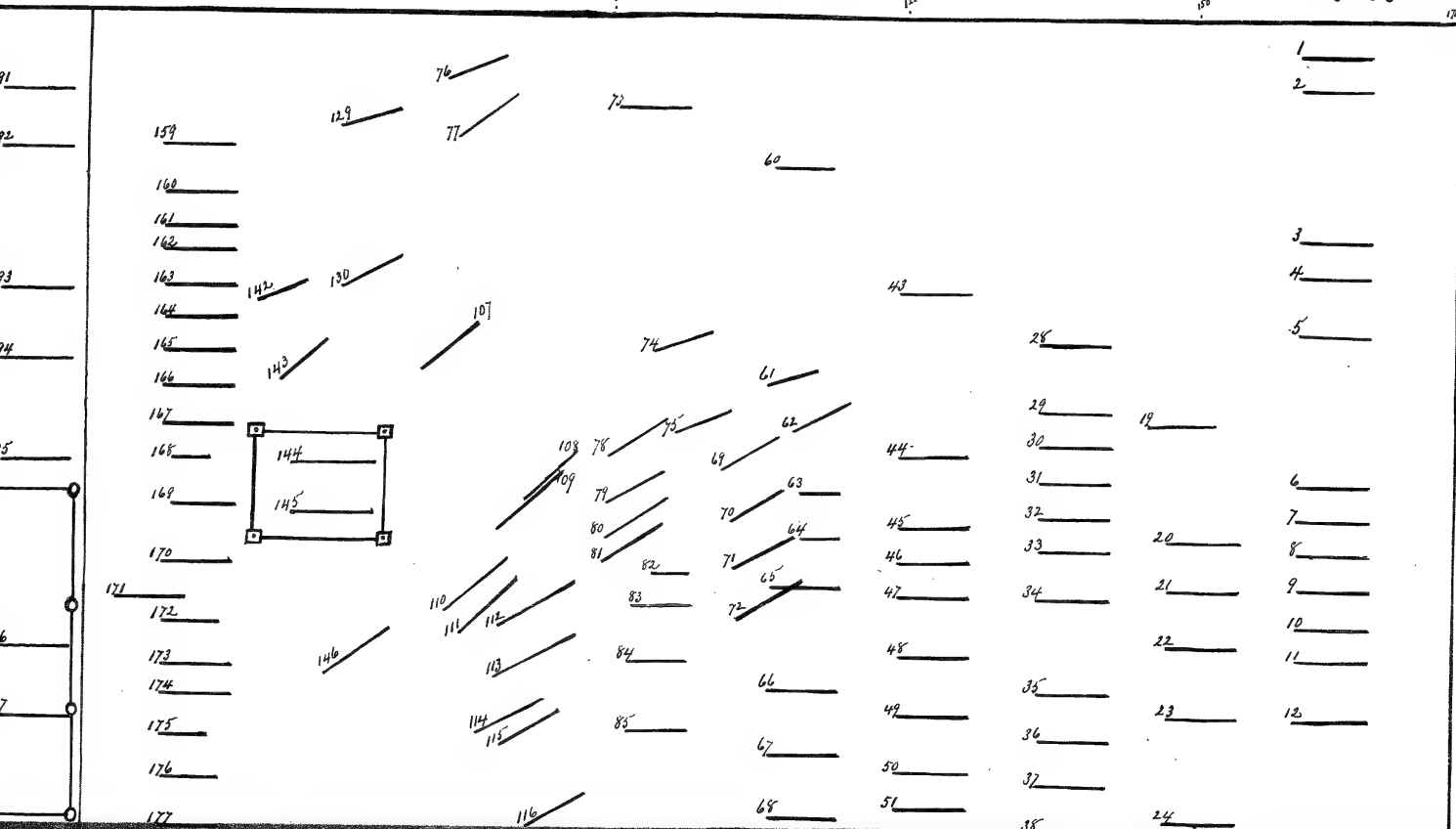
assisted by
ARTHUR WILBUR

Began Sept 10, 1893.

Finished Oct 29, 1893.

SCALE 8 ft. to the inch
8 ft.

Length of full Lot 171 ft. 8 in.



25

50

Western Boundary

75

100

125

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200

201

202

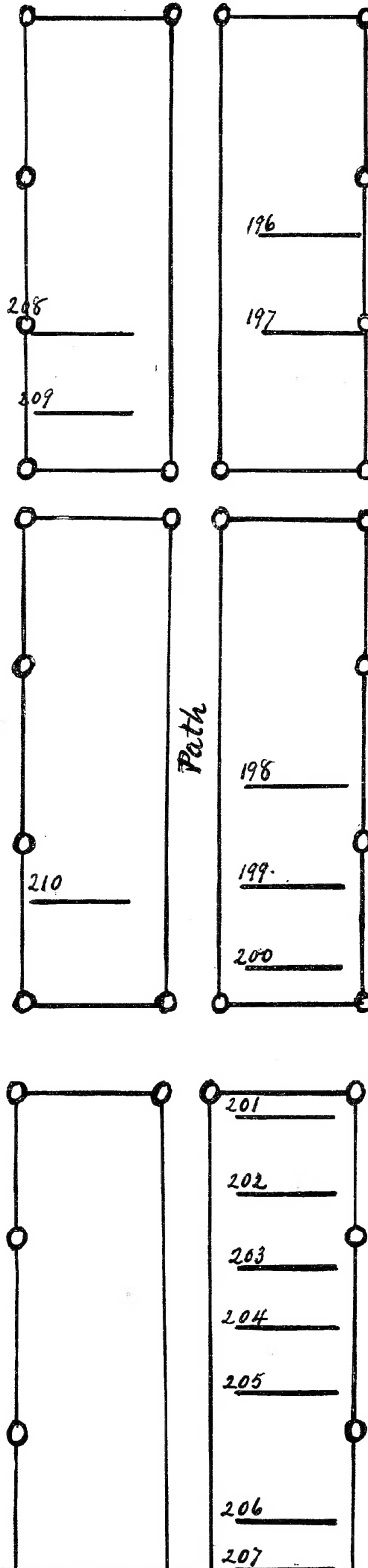
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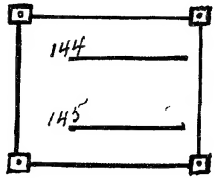
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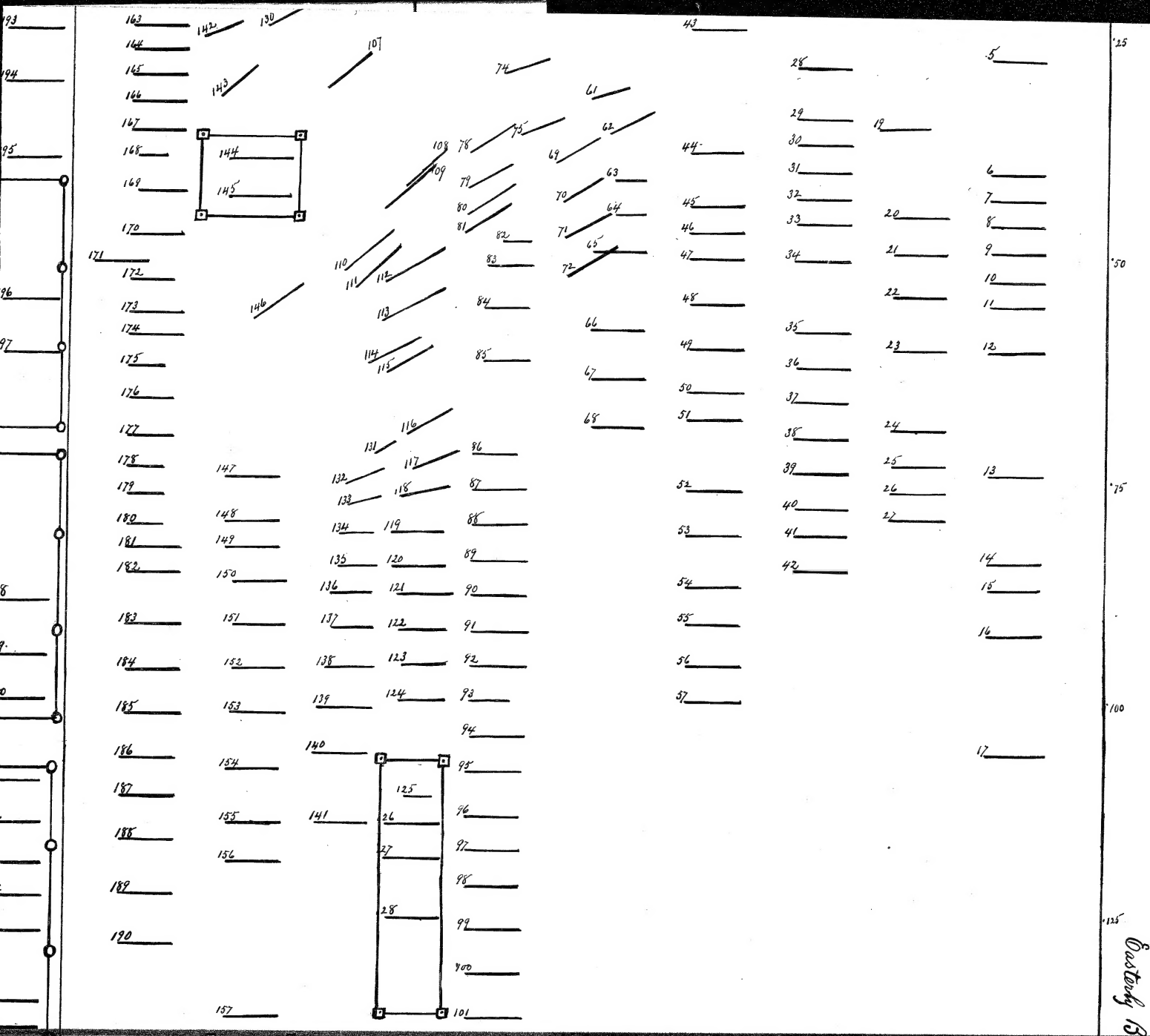
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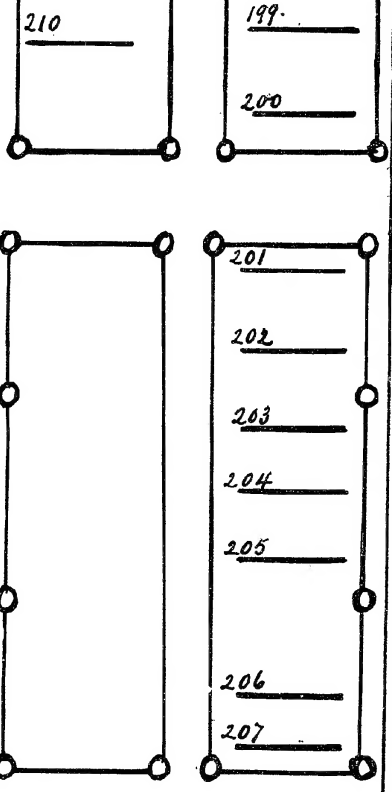
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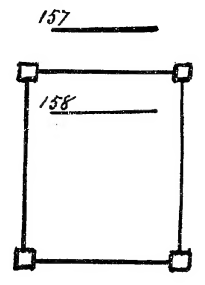
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- 140
- 141



100

123

137

173

200 ft. in. length of full lot.

New addition in 1870. 55 ft. 4 in.

ENTRANCE.

